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Sm AND ABUSES:
Friends. A tract of yieanin Yearly Meety the Waterloa (N. of Human Progres ain New York, Philts single; 50 capies e subject of a muserrimination.

THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE

MITSLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, CENERAL AGENT.

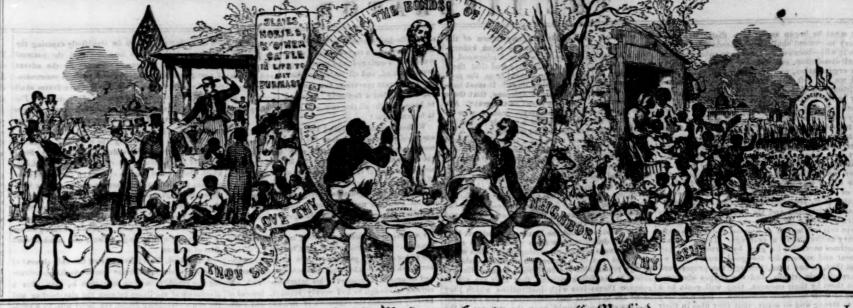
Trans-Two dollars and fift cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to me address for TES gs, if payment be made in advance.

Mall remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concernsof the paper are to ted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making leasthan one square inred three times for 75 cents on square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

leanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aused to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :-- FRANCIS JOKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMEL PHILBRICK, and

WESDELL PHILLIPS. futnecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o or question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Glaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

Tes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

MAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai 4 and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

ankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

VOL. XXVI. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1158.

From the Charleston Courier.

The outrage on sumner.

The interest, has never shown his fee the Senate since his caning by Brooks. Interest the Senate since his caning by Bro e Palmetto State of her dearly-earned and stained lurels in the war of the Revolution. and that he affects, in the very teeth of medand surgical testimony to the contrary, to stained an injury of the brain from the ratof Mr. Brooks's cane about his pate. Doubtlace in the Senate, is an overwhelming sense page in the senare, is an overwhelming sense, sanda well-founded alarm as to the figition of the tongue, which probably awaited rappearance in an assembly, where he could onger assume the part of un equal among his but would be obliged to hide his diminished in shame and confusion of face. I can excuse for not appearing in court, on the trial of nation, applied with inquisitorial rigor man, nay, if he were not an arrant coward, hould have heard the reply of Butler in the ite, even if he had to be horne there on a lit-I have been told, on reliable authority, what closively proves him a vain-glorious boaster hang upon his recreant himbs.' He showed or alumniating speech, the result of the st careful, studied, and elaborate preparation, his friend, Senator Seward, and boasted that it sa philippic, equal, if not superior, in power s, to anything ever uttered by Demosnes against the Macedonian. Seward, on per-ring the highly exceptionable character of the nee, urged Sumner to suppress it, at the e warning him of the consequences of its Sumner, thereupon, affecting a virtue ich he had not, assumed the attitude of the alrous knight, avowed his determination to sibilities. The doughty champion did inster the field, but he took good care that it

From the Richmond Enquirer of August 29. LOOK THE PUTURE IN THE PACE.

and be in the absence of the apposing knight; ght and hearing of the enemy, like the poltroon the is, has never dared to face the music: but ough provoked to resistance, or at least to man-

y the stimulus of a thrashing, to which he ded like a lamb, he has skulked and sought

duty, manliness and honor. Surely, what

tery one's experience attests the truth of the t, very often, the way to arrest danger meet it half way. To prepare for is often to tiit. The ostrich, by concealing its head in sand, does not clude or disarm the huntsman. close our eyes to impending danger will but inthat danger, and precipitate our ruin. To ied to Black Republicanism will neither mollify is anger, nor satiate its hungry rapacity. Give Kansas to them; give them all the territories, like the horse-leech, their thirst for blood will rease by its gratification. Teach them that they conquer, and we can submit, and the flush of for will stimulate their new-horn courage for shipretensions and further victories. 'T is treatery 'Peace! peace! when there is no peace.' e is, there can be, no peace, no lasting union ther that political heresy must be effectually ever put down, or disunion is inevitable. If must, the sooner it comes the better, for our enour own numbers are almost stationary.

'A multitude, like which the populous North Pair'd never from her frozen loins, to press
Bline or Dunube, when her barb'rous sons
Came like a deluge on the South,
And spread beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sand.'

The multitude ready to rush down on the South The actors are the same. The prolific Teuthe actors are the same. In profile Lea-ten or Gothic race, seeking homes and food, on the one hand; the descendants of Southern Europeans altenging to repel them, on the other. The scene only changed from the banks of the Rhine and Dan-the in these of the Chicago Missing and Dan-

Younged from the banks of the Kuile and to those of the Ohio and Missouri.
Forewarned, forearmed. We see the numbers, characters and designs of our openies. Let prepare to resist them, and drive them back. To add to the original to subsidize to them, to concede to them, to subsidize m, as the Romans did, will but increase their pacity, and encourage their aggressions. Give en all the unsettled territory north of 36 30, day, and to-morrow, as Free Soilers, they will all south of 36 30. Yield that, too, and best day they will invade the States, expel the es, and seize upon our lands; for agrarianism dready a part of their programme—the ballot-

That he was one of the "Committee" which reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention in public opinion that will lawrage the extension of the conservative institution large, and the extension of the British and wither European races, for the very purpose of laming and turning back the torrent of infidely, that threatens to overwhelm us from the make his the factor of Northern Europe.

The election of Mr. Buchanan would be a reaction—that will be said and done, on the soil of Virginia, what he is thus reported to have said and done, what he is thus reported to have said and done, what he is thus reported to have said and done, where is the time the more, pretend that Buchanan is a sort of Free Soil-rention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" adopted by the said Convention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-reported the "platform" and done, on the soil of Virginia, what he is thus reported to have said and done, on the soil of Virginia, what he is thus reported to have said and done, on the soil of Virginia, what he is thus reported to have said and done, on the soil of Virginia, what he

arcment in favor of slavery and conservatism.
election of Fremont, certain and immediate
tion. The election of Fillmore would subsihe the barbarians, by yielding to them the lands the barbarians, by yielding to them the lands sacity, and only postpone disunion to a period ten it would be ait would be more perilous than at present. des, his election might go far to wean the tion, confidence and attachment of the Cathfrom our institutions, who are now their stay and support. They might then think its rule of the Pope was better than no rule—guernment of pirates better than the anarchy ofdelity. The property and the state of the Pope was better than the anarchy of the property of the delity. Conservative, as Mr. Fillmore and of his friends pretend to be, the compromise he hey propose is but a step toward Black blicanism, a subsidy offered to the Goths. South must not yield one inch—the religious, offic and conservative North must not yield an but to vote for Mr. Fillmore will be to yield

Let the South present a compact and undivided

whether in our pulpits, our school-houses, or elsewhere.

Greece, Rome, Judea, Carthage, Phœnicia, all owed their greatness solely to these causes. Their removal introduced laxity of morals, effeminacy, misrule, anarchy, and final ruin.

The North will have no principle of cohesion within, no common danger binding tagether from without. The situation and straggling extent of her territory will render union difficult. The predominance of European races will make it impossible. One half of her territory (that in the East) will starre in a year, if divided from the Western half; and yet the division is sure to take place. Socialism, communism, infidelity, licentic products and the product of the product o place. Socialism, communism, infidelity, licentiousness, and agrarianism, now scarcely suppressed by union with the conservative South, will burst forth in a carnival of blood. The social system of the South is sure to beget strong and permanent governmental institutions, and a lasting confederation. That of the Newthern South ng confederation. That of the North will beget

execution, and more direful consequences, than
the same system has brought forth for seventy
years in Western Europe.

May abolition be put down, infidelity banished
from the land, sectional hatred appeased, and the
Union preserved! If not, let the South be prepared for the worst.

per auty, maniness and noner. Surely, what-er may be the exception to the place, time, and ask of his richly merited castigation, his subse-pently sneaking conduct should deprive so despi-table a creature of all sympathy in every honora-licand generous Northern bosom.

Little is known of the early history of this miscream. He was born and bred in the State of New York; emigrated, some years ago, to Virginia, and taught school in a private family. After an absence of a year or so, probably, from his native State, it is said he returned to it, but again came back to Virginia, married into the family where he taught, and settled there temporarily.

Some five or six years ago, being then a resident of Herkimer, New York, he purchased a farm in the County of Clarke, lying in the Blue Ridge Mountain—a spot well suited, from its secluded position, for the purposes of the conspirator. It is known that (since he settled in Clarke) he has been in correspondence with one or more of the Abolition prints of the North, and has been suspected, with much reason, of other disreputable practices. Judging the man by his antecedents—his conduct in going to and attending the Convention referred to, the company in which he is found, the complexion of the army and navy, and the purse-strings of government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. The question of that company, or some of them—it is the opinion of the Committee that he should not be

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The said report and resolutions were unanimous-

O. R. FUNSTEN, Chairman. JNO. D. RICHARDSON, Secretarics.

KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

The Christians (!) of the South, no less than its

The Christians (!) of the South, no less than its pared for the worst.

PREMONT AND DISUNION.

In voting for Fremont, a portion of the North tender to the South the issue of this Union or unconditional submission. If Fremont be elected, he cames in as the professed enemy of the South. No Southerner, without treachery to his section of the Union, can become a member of his cabinet. His administration, if it keep the promises of the cannas, must deprive the South of all interest in the States. We do not believe that any portion of the South will submit to his administration. We are sure that large portions will not. Disunion, then, in the event of his election, is inevitable.

Such an event is a very remote contingency; but let the North and South prepare to meet it. Let us, if possible, part peacefully. Let the North determine whether it will have several confederacies, or one. Let Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, see whether their interest will not be best promoted by uniting with the Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the Question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the Question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the Question, whether she will have a Pacific Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the Question, whether she will have a pacific she receive a population of slate contexts—in the property or influence, to make her a slave State. From all the facts I can pathen

After a brief consultation, the Committee, through Province McCormick, Esq., their chair-man, made the following report:—

THE OPINION OF A BUCHANAN ORGAN. The Mustongh Province McCormick, Esq., their chair-free men and free labor:—

man, made the following report:—

'The Committee respectfully submit the following statement and resolutions:—

That John C. Underwood, late of the County of Clarke, did enter into and procure himself to be recorded at the Convention recently held in Philadelphia, called the "Republican Convention," as Delegate from the State of Virginia," and that in so doing and acting he was guilty of an atrocious fraud, not having the authority or sanction of even a single individual anywhere, so far as we can ascertain, after diligent inquiry—certainly none from a citizen of the County of Clarke—to attend the Convention in any capacity.

free men and free labor:—

'Free society! we sicken of the name. What is the tax onglomeration of GREASY MECHAN. ICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL-FISTED FARMERS, and moon-struck THEORISTS! All the Northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. This is your free society! we sicken of the name. What is the tax onglomeration of GREASY MECHAN. ICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL-FISTED FARMERS, and moon-struck THEORISTS! All the Northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. This is your free society! we sicken of the name. What is that a conglomeration of GREASY MECHAN. ICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL-FISTED FARMERS, and moon-struck THEORISTS! All the Northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. This is your free society which the Northern hordes are endeavoring to extend into Kansas.'

SELECTIONS.

Commenting upon the proceedings of the late Fill-

ore Whig State Convention, held in Boston in the Tremont Temple, (not Faneuil Hall, as erroneously printed.) the New York Christian Inquirer forcibly

With such a crisis threatening-the Slave Pow-With such a crisis threatening—the Slave Power consolidated and acting like one man—a madman with the strength of ten same men in his spasmodic fury—to accomplish the election of a candidate pledged to the Slavery-Extension Cancinnati Platform; with the immense prestige of the Demseracic party deluding the ignorant of our foreign and sative population, against us; with the skillful maneuverers and professional politicians of the North and South plotting the success of Mr. Buchamn; with all the timid and nervous men-of-money and Southern-market dependants, at the North and South plotting the success of N. Batchann; with all the timid and nervous menofmoney and Southern-market dependants, at the
North, openly and secretly favoring the defeat of
the Kepublican party; with all this mighty force
to contend with, making the success of the right
fear fully uncertain—we are compelled, as the election draws near, to see many of our own greatly
respected public men. New England men. Boston
men, men who have been the pride and ornament
of the North, throwing their influence under the
apparent influence of panic, or else in obedience
to instincts that we cannot without the deepest reluctance attribute to them, into the Southern scale.

Noody is much surprised at any thing Mr.
Choate does. Brilliant, gifted, wilful, petted,
spoiled, not amenable to the standard of New England morality, never held up as a model in any
thing but popular rhetoric, it can shock nobody
that he substantially avows himself a dishelicerin the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and consistently resists a movement of antilayery sentiment where the times, go down into their political
graves. But so it must be. Massachusetts, New
England, solemnly, respectfully, tenderly, but we
doubt not unitedly and firmly bids them an eternal
farewell, as no longer to be known in Northern councils, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longer to appear in Northern couneils, no longer to appear in Northern counties, no longe

that be substantially avows himself a disbeliever in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and consistently resists a movement of antislavery sentiment which flows from that sacred instrument. We doubt not he represents a considerable class of successful and conceited men who would gladly revolutionize our government back to the place from which it came, beneath the protection of the British Monarchy. We remember the protection of the British Monarchy. We remember the protection of the British Monarchy. We remember and its desputie demands than several always and its desputie demands than several acceptance of the Declaration of Independence and White—19.

Nays—Messrs. BENTON, Clay, Crittenden, Nays—Messrs. BENTON, Clay, Crittenden, Nays—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Collaborough, Nays—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Cl would gladly revolutionize our government back to the place from which it came, beneath the protection of the British Monarchy. We remember having heard a celebrated English traveller say that the tendencies of a certain set of elegant and literary Bostonians were more monarchical than he had left at home among intelligent and cultivated Tories. Mr. Choate, bravely avowing his contempt for the fine talk of the Declaration of Independence, is still infinitely more respectable than many of his peers, who only think and act with him, and are afraid to acknowledge their faithless and treasonable political creed. Indeed, we owe Mr. Choate a thousand thanks for speaking out so early. The heart of the people in New England has inderstood him. He can never do any more harm, labelled with the brand he has fixed upon his ewn forchead.

But what are we to say of the speakers at the recent Fillmore meeting in Fancuil Hall, men long esteemed among the best and most reliable citizens of Massachusetts? We cannot affect to be surprised at their words. Their silence, their inactive head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their inactives head already sonders all and more than their products and its despotic demands than several leading Southern Senators, among them Clay, Benton, Crittenden, Leigh, of Virginia, Goldsberg, and its despotic demands than several leading Southern Senators, among them Clay, Benton, Crittenden, Leigh, of Virginia, Goldsberg, and its despotic demands than several leading Southern Senators, among them Clay, Benton, Crittenden, Leigh, of Virginia, Goldsberg, and its despotic

prised at their words. Their silence, their inac- in his letter, which will be found in another prised at their words. Their silence, their inaction, had already spoken all and more than their present speeches. But in what an attitude have they now formally placed themselves! The best oratory, the most finished scholarship, the nimblest wit of Massachusetts—the essence of respectability, worth and piety—is not alarmed nor concerned at the progress of slavery-extension—can hold a great political meeting at this tremendous juncture, and speak in icy words of propriety and But let no one indulge the fatal delusion that Fremont may be elected, and yet the Union prevent member, and they can yet make it a Slave State. They would have nearly all the Indians on their served. There is not one single possibility of the prevent in the prevent of the common of the prevent in the prevent of the prevent in the prevent of the prevent in the prevent of the common of the prevent in the prevent in the prevent of the prev

tionalism of the South to the sectionalism of the North, and would rather have James Buchan-an than John Charles Fremont for their Pres-ident. And who is Millard Fillmore that he deserves such allegiance from the personal friends and adherents of Daniel Webster! Is it not per-fectly understood that he deceived Daniel Webster, and adherents of Daniel Webster! Is it not perfectly understood that he deceived Daniel Webster, in professing his determination not to be a candidate for a second term, in 1852, yet took infinite pains to secure his nomination at Baltimore, refusing to the very last to withdraw his name, at the earnest entreaty of Mr. Webster's friends, who, at one time, saw a possible chance for his own nomination! We say nothing of Mr. Fillmore's twice-repeated nullification speech, so pleasantly glossed over by Mr. Winthrop. It is enough to make Mr. Fillmore an unbecoming and an untrustworthy candidute for New England or the North that, to a certain degree, he is acceptable to the South, whose approval, at this present crisis, is a disgrace and approval, at this present crisis, is a disgrace and disqualification for office.

But the truth may as well come out. Massachusetts and New England and the North have been,

setts and New England and the North have been, for five and twenty years past, under the leader-ship of men, socially and by culture, opinions and temperament, out of sympathy with the popular heart. A clique of polished, scholarly, adroit, and personally pure and worthy men have represented Boston and New England. Admiring eloquence, refinement and taste, the people have been slow to believe these men, not as much before them in largeness of heart, moral courage, and political sow to believe these men, not as much before them in largeness of heart, moral courage, and political asgacity, as they were manifestly above them in gifts of speech, polish of manners, and influence in literary and social circles. Their worship of them has been generous, confiding, stable. The great questions of reform which have burdened the heart of New England, and which these leaders would not touch with so much as one of their fingers, the people—half suspicious of themselves for lacking the sympathy and guidance of their statesmen—have yet dealt with as they best could, courageously, ably, and successfully. But, insensibly, the love, confidence and allegiance of the people have settled away from those it has found itself able to live without. The chasm has grown between the leaders and the host, and now it is just discovered that it is impassable. New England has this moment found out that her choice rhetoric, her elegant belles-lettres, her honeyed tongues, her spotless respectability, do not represent her, do not think her thoughts, nor go her ways. She has discovered that Natick cobblers, at whom Beacon dis

street and State street unaffectedly held their noses; that Waltham factory boys, and men with names not found in any list of the Latin School of Harvard College, or of the mercantile aristocracy, are better spokesmen, more reliable and earnest representatives, more directly in sympathy with the great mass of right-minded people, than the proudest and most colebrated of her hereditary statesmen—the men whom as boys she petted and praised, and whom to this hour she has worn as jowels of state upon her neck.

of state upon her neck.

The recent meeting at Fancuil Hall was, we unfeignedly believe, all that was necessary to make the partition final between Massachusetts and her rhetoricians, New England and her delicate and timid conservative politicians. It is sad to think that men as pure, as patriotic, as tasteful and or-namental as Messrs. Everett, Winthrop and Hilhard, should, through their peculiar culture, pro-vincial positions, personal tastes, and general in-aptness to the times, go down into their political graces. But so it must be. Massachusetts, New

The New York News, organ of Hard Buchan-

PLAIN ENOUGH.—'Hon.' Samuel Lahm, a leading Buchanan stumper of Starke County, in a recent speech at Wooster, declared that he wished that every man who went to Kansas to make it a FREE STATE was hung as high as Haman, and if that were done there would be peace and quiet in the country.'

Country.'

This is what we are to understand by resisting This is what we are to understand by resisting the agitation of the slavery discussion in Congress and out of it. This is the way that attempts to sustain Liberty are to be met. If an Ohio man will say this in Ohio, what are we to expect if the next administration is organised on Southern principles? Does not every man in Ohio who votes for Buchanan, vote to hang his free State neighbors!—Ashtobula Sentinel.

From the New York Evening Post. THE MURDER OF MAJOR HOYT.

Mr. David S. Hoyt, who was recently so bratally murdered in Kansas, I have known from boyhood. He belonged to one of the most respected fami-lies in Western Massachusetts, residing in the town

of Deerfield.

His father is a nephew of Major-General Ep.
Hoyt, who commanded the Massachusetts treeps
in the last war with Great Britain, stationed at
Boston and Dorchester, and who was a man of

great learning, enterprise and courage.

Mr. David S. Hoyt was a true representative of the New England man; he was one of those who

the New England man; he was one of those who profer to study out through rough experiences, what others choose to be taught. His love of adventure was large, and he had travelled over almost every part of this Union and of Mexico.

By profession he was like our own Fremont, a civil engineer, but his knowledge was varied. He joined the army under General Scott, as a non-commissioned officer, and was of great service as a military engineer, from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas; he was in every battle fought on the route. As a volunteer, he joined Governor Stevens's command to survey a Northern route for the Pacific Railroad, and with Lieutenant Saxton he crossed the Rocky Mountains, and sailed down the whole length of the Missouri river. In this expedition, he acted in the capacity of assistant to Licetenant Saxton, who derived much aid from his suggestions and knowledge. And Governor Sterens, in his report to the Secretary of War, says that his services 'were in the highest degree

Atisfactory.'

He was much pleased with the country bordering on the Missouri river, especially fertile Kanment, he was one of the first to migrate thither.

His great experience as a traveller and a military man soon brought him into notice. He knew no such thing as fear, and no enterprise was too hazardous for him. Twice he was a prisoner in the blood-stained hands of the fiends of the Misthe blood-stained hands of the house souri border, once being captured while conveying fifty Sharpe's rifles up the river, by having his pocket picked of a letter to his mother; and twice

pocket picked of a letter to his mother; and twice he escaped their vigilance.

About three o'clock of the 11th of August, he left Lawrence as an envoy to the camp of ruffians assembled near that place, to ask them to cease their outrages in that section. He arrived at their camp unarmed, was heard, and the next day started for Lawrence, accompanied by two of the ruffians. He had hardly got beyond the borders of the camp, when he was fired upon, and fell pierced by six bullets. When his body was dug out of the hole into which it had been thrust, it was found his throat had been cat and his face covered with his throat had been cut and his face covered with caustic, that he might not be known.

caustic, that he might not be known.

The brutality of this murder makes civilized men shudder; and when we reflect that even the wild hordes of Gothe, Vandals, Moors, Northmen, yes, the savages of our own land, have in all time respected the life of an unarmed messenger or herald, it shows us what utterly deprayed savages the accursed institution of slavery has bred among the

whites in our slave States.

His native town of Deerfield, (one of the oldest towns in New England, and for many years the leading town in the northwestern part of Massachusetts,) has been stirred to its foundations, and its highly intelligent people have been awakened from their usual quiet. On the 28th instant, they from their usual quiet. On the source to hold a held a preliminary meeting, and voted to hold a town meeting relative to the nurder of their townstown meeting to be held s soon after as practicable.

However indifferent the President may be to the atrocious murder of such a man as Major Hoyt—a man who had served, not disgraced his country rest assured that the men of New England know how to honor the memory of the dead, as they do to seorn and hold in contempt the man who allows the sacred office he holds to be prostituted to the ends, and allows himself to be the willing instrument, of the vilest and most degraded among men.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1856.

BORDER RUPPIANS SOUTH.

BORDER RUPPIANS SOUTH.

Mr. EDITOR: — On a train of cars from Richmond, Va. to Augusta, Ga., via Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th of last month, I formed a brief acquaintance with a Capt. Bell, of South Carolina—Brooks's district. He had no idea of ever seeing a Free-soiler in the cars in South Carolina, so I easily obtained his confidence, and conversed with him for sometime about Kansas and the Southern Warriors in that Territory. He said he went to Kansas last spring in command of a company of his fellow-citizens, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the National Democracy, and to make Kansas a Slave State, or die in the attempt; and this they had effected so nearly, he said they would have no difficulty in bringing her in a Slave State. He said that he was engaged in the destruction of Lawrence, and related many incidents and particulars of that glorious occasion, and said it was a great victory. He related many instances where his men sigualized themselves in forcing and stealing rifles, goods and provisions, from the cursed Abolition secondrels, as he termed them. He declared that he and his friends—Buford's men and the Missourians—would have killed and driven out all the Abolitioniste, secked from the cursed Abolition scoundrels, as he termed them. He declared that he and his friends—Buford's men and the Missourians—would have killed and driven out all the Abolitionists, sacked and destroyed all their towns, long before he left Kansas. had it not been for the interference of Col. Sumner. He said affairs were all quiet when he left Kansas. He came to Washington with Major Buford to hand in their muster-rolls to the Department, in order to obtain their Warrants before the Land Offices opened in Kansas, so they would stand an equal chance for the first choice in the soil of that Territory. While at Washington he was taken sick, and confined two weeks, but after recovering sufficiently, he concluded to visit home, and recruit a little before he returns to Kausas. At this point I asked him if he did not fear that the Abolitionists would return in such numbers into the Territory as to get complete possession while he and Buford were absent. He replied, 'I think not; the Missourians and General Smith were on the look-out, and would watch them close, and I am going to return myself, soon.' Here I remarked that I presumed his men were so scattered that it would be difficult for him to gather a sufficient force to effect much on his return. 'Not at all difficult,' he replied. He said he could raise a thousand men at home, or in the border counties of Missouri, at a whistle.

At this juncture the cars stopped, and we arose and walked to the door, and bade each other goodbye. As the door opened, three ladies who were standing on the platform of the depot observed him and rushed forward, and with great sorprise exclaimed, 'Hove do you do, Capt. Bell?' and inquired anxiously if he had come back for more men. Thus you see even the ladies at the South are interested in the unholy work of subjusting Kansas to Slavery.

MR. MAY AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. In the Anti-Slavery Standard of the 6th inst. is a letter from our friend SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, stating his reasons for supporting Mr. Fremont ; upon

which the Standard comments as follows :-Mr. May has determined to vote for Fremont Ve have little fault to find with him, in his pres We have little fault to find with him, in his present state of mind, for that, though we regret, for his own sake, that mental condition. To any many who believes that the paramount duty of the Abditionist at this crisis, is to prevent the introduction of slavery into Kansas; who sincerely believes that slaveholding Ruffianism will be awed into a peaceful and gentle behavior by a popular elec-tion; and who expects that the slaveholders, and their allies, the present Administration, will quiet-ly wait for the question to be settled till after the power of the Government has passed out of their power of the Government has passed out of the hands—to such an one, we have no hesitation i saying, vote in God's name. We, indeed, do not believe the mountain will move for all his faith, but let him hold to his faith, and act upon it. nevertheless, with all his might, till such time as he sees with his own eyes that the mountain has moved never an inch from its everlasting founda-tions. If it he by a political party that this great question can be settled, then it behooves those who hold to that opinion to accept the best it can get in a time of need. A political party is nothing with-out numbers, and numbers it must get by yielding here a little, and there a little, content to approxi mate to the final triumph of a principle by gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow. The Repub a little to-day and a little to-morrow. The Republicans, in sincerity of purpose, are a long way in davance of any other political organization, that has yet appeared with anti-slavery professions, possessing the least prospect of success. Voting Abolitionists who hope to accomplish anything through such parties need no apology for giving it their suffrages. Here, we understand, is Mr. May's position. Such is not ours. We do not believe that any political party, transmelled and fettered, as it must be, by constitutional obligations, bound by the Compromises which created and sustain the Union, entangled by party concessions, limited by narrow expediencies, compelled to consider 'availibility' rather than long devotion to principle in its representatives, can ever achieve the emancipation of the Southern slave and the Northern subject. In nothing, indeed, does this very Republi-can party so much commend itself for its honesty as in this—that it does not make any pretensions as in this—that it does not make any precisions to anti-slavery, forther than may serve to bring back the country to one of its earliest principles, namely: the exclusion of slavery from the Federal Territory. But, as a party, it does not pronounce a condemnation of slavery in the States. It avows its willingness and determination to maintain all the groups like accounted countremines of the It avows its willingness and determination to main-tain all the generally accepted compromises of the Constitution. It will abide by the three-fifths rule. It will return fogitive slaves—even Mr. May's own Jerry. It will not meddle with slavery in the Dis-trict, nor prohibit the Domestic Slave Trade. It will not restore their political rights to the free blacks, either in Kansas or elsewhere, and has not a place on its platform even for Frederick Douglass ose coat has turned a third time outward in whose coat mas turned a third time outward in their favor. We have faith that it will try to do the little that it promises, simply because it promises so little, even as in times past we mis-trusted Whigs and Democrats because they promis-ed so much. For men prodigal of profession are apt to be niggardly of performance, and the reverse of the rule we hope will prove true of the Republicans. Still their work is not ours.

If the anti-slavery movement is to throw its power and influence, its zeal and its hopes, into this one effort to bring the nation back to where it

stood half a century ago, then that movement, so far as its ulterior purpose is concerned, may as well never have existed. If we have only to labor to be as well off as we were in '20, the work we bein '30, to better our national position, was a see work of supererogation. The very aim of the anti-slavery movement at that time was, and the acti slavery movement at that time was, and has been ever since, to render impossible precisely such exigencies as exist at this moment, by extinating their cause. The fact that the exigency has arisen, and of which anti-slavery has been a continual prophecy, is not only a justification of the devotion of the Abulitionists to the great idea of Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation, but is the strongest proof that on that alone rests our sal-

vation as a free people.

Mr. May, we are sure, will agree with ne as indeed every thoughtful man must—that but for the anti-slavery movement, but for the seed of truth which the humble anti-slavery press, the persecuted anti-slavery lecturer have sown so diligently, and watered so freely with blood and sweat, for this quarter of a century, no Republican party could have been at this moment in existence to con-front the Slave Power in its rapid march to com-plete dominion. But is that march stayed! Will this advancing host fall back in confusion and dethis advancing nost lain back in confusion and de-leat at the first sign of successful resistance! We, at least, do not believe it. As this party is the successor of its weaker forerunners, so stronger successors are to stand in its place. If it is successful in its immediate purpose, its work is done; and if it is not, it must be dissolved into its original elements to be re-formed when new events shall create new necessities. In either case there stands the inevitable and inexorable foe, never slumbersteady tread to new conquests. Can we spare in that time, as sure to come as such times have come have lit the warning torches and run with them from post to post to arouse the people, and set the

country in a blaze ?

We know to all this our friend will answer: But we will hold fast to the integrity of the anti-slave-ry enterprise; our moral energy shall not be lost in our political activity. Those weapons we will enatch up again when these are useless.

Can that be? Consider it for a moment. Let us wheel our forces into the Republican camp, and each of us turn his hand to the work that lies neareach of us turn his hand to the work that hies near-est to it to do, under our new Captains. Some of us may pay our dollar to the nearest Republican Club, talk Kansas and Fremont to our neighbors, faithfully vote the Republican ticket, and be allow-ed, possibly, to become vote-distributors at the polls in November. This for the men. For the women - they, with our Motts and Fosters, Grews and Holleys and Blackwells, may retire ickwells, may retire each to her 'appropriate sphere.' Garrison, perhaps, may arrive at the dignity of welcoming Mr. Banks home from Washington, and Phillips be invited to make an oration at a Burlingame reception. Both may be tolerated as the moving spirits of a Ward Club, and possibly be honored with carrying an illuminated banner, or a 'lantern dimly burning in a torch-light procession. Those of us who have hung upon their eloquence, and renewed our fail-ing strength, through all these dark years, at the fountain of their inspiration, may learn from them new phrases of condemnation of Border Ruffanism, and listen to their stirring portrayal of the disastrous results that must follow when slavery shall extend to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. November shall have come and gone, where are rusted and broken; our host dispersed, wearied and disheartened, seeking in vain, if they seek at all, for their lost leaders; and those leaders striv-ing in vain, in solitary places, to call about them their old followers, and to conjure with the old watchwords. Is this the consummation for which our friend has so earnestly labored and devoutly prayed these five-and-twenty years? He will answer with an indignant NO, and deny

that any such result can follow his adhesion to the Republican party. We admit that the anti-slave-ry cause will not be lost, even if one or two of its ry cause will not be lost, even if one or two of its adherents, here and there, shall forget it for a season. The worst that will happen, in such cases, is that the individuals may lose themselves. But if it be true that Mr. May can best serve that cause, at this moment, by acting with the Republicans, he must, of course, believe that Garrison, and Quincy, and Phillips, and Jackson, and all the rest of us, would act wisely in following his example. Where then shall we find, two months hence, the cause of the Abolitionists! The picture we have just drawn is not over-colored. The intimate association of so many years, for one great purassociation of so many years, for one great pur pose, once broken, and that purpose lost sight of pose, once broken, and that purpose lost sight of new relations created, and new objects of interest descried in the dizzy and dusty whirl of politics, and we should be a people wandering in the wilderness, having lost the Ark of the Covenant. Whether the Republicans shall have carried their point or not, and brought the country back to those baleyon days of 1820, when slavery was prohibited north of 36 deg. 30 min.; the Abolitionists, at least, will have got back to within ten years of it—to 1830. Their work will have to be begun anew.

It must be begun anew, if a distinctive antislavery movement shall still be needed—as we believe it will—because we shall have submitted to a
moral dissolution, committed a felo de se upon our
own organization, and transmigrated, with what
eoul we had left, into a new body. Only on one
oundition can this not be true. If, indeed, Mr.
May be right, after all, that the crisis really has
come, and that the people are ready for it, then
the people are ready for it, ther
ing to do but transfer the Liberator and the Standard to the Tribune and the Heraid, dismiss our lecturers, shat up our offices, and go into the general

and speak his mind! Or can any citizen of the
southern country, who happens to think kidnapting to do but transfer the Liberator and the Standard to the Tribune and the Heraid, dismiss our lecturers, shat up our offices, and go into the general

and speak his mind! Or can any citizen of the
Southern country, who happens to think kidnapting to de se upon our
offices is will—because we shall have submitted to a
moral dissolution, committed a felo de se upon our
own organization, and transmigrated, with what
are no men in Carolina who dissent from the popular sentiment now reigning then? It must happen, in the variety of human opinions, that there
are dissenters. They are silent as the grave. Are
there no women in that country,—women, who alturly our special work is over, and we have nothing to do but transfer the Liberator and the Standard to the Fribune and the Heraid, dismiss our lecturers, shat up our offices, and go into the general
to slavery. The judges give cowardly interpretato slavery to be steadfastly exposing the
few it will—because we shall be to the rational species which savery. Where
conscience is outlawed, and speech state? Where
conscience is outlawed, and speech suppessed, and the
peps sthere of the regentation of such speace.
And speak his mind! Or can any citizen of the
five it will—because which bave so long deadened the national
few in constant?

The

and to the Tribune and the Herald, dismiss our lecturers, shot up our offices, and go into the general fight with what strength we have lest, and as opportunity shall offer. But here is the issue between him and us, and this is the very root of the error which we think he is committing. He does, but use do not, trust the Republican movement, well as we think of it, for anything more than it professes or promises. Its rank and its file, its press and its rostrum, are, in a large measure, and in everything, except this one matter of Kansas, as far from antislavery as they were a year ago. True, they are sometimes overruled for good by better men, men earnest and sincere for the good cause: and we trust that, in due time, through the prayers and labors of their friends, and the stripes showered upon them by their enemies, they will come to sense of their miserable condition. But now they are so strong and so many, that they also in their

labors of their friends, and the stripes snowered sident to his fellow-citizens, that they are not to upon them by their enemies, they will come to a sense of their miserable condition. But now they alone are to create and determine. The President turn override the better men, and stamp the party with their own character. They compel it to temporize and qualify, to pulliate and deny, to depression of their man, used long since, with far less occasion:—If porize and qualify, to pulliate and deny, to depression of their miserable conditions.

porize and qualify, to pulliste and deny, to depretate and compromise; they fear lest the party should go too far; they cry peace when there is no peace; they would conciliate and mollify by gentle words those tender-hearted Christians who dwell on the other side of Mason and Dixon's Line. A party with such an element, in large measure, is not the one into whose untried hands we can hand our staff of accomplishment. It is not yet ready for Revolution. It will not abolish slavery, if we are to continue as United States; or dissolve the Luion if alwary is not abolished. But till it will not about the country, had the best government that ever large and the country, had the best government that ever large and the country, had the best government that ever large and the country, had the best government that ever large and the country, had the best government that ever large and the country, had the best government that ever large and the country, had the best government that ever large and the country. are to continue as United States; or dissolve the Union, if slavery is not abolished. But till it will existed. Pans of gold lay drying outside of every man's tent, in perfect security. The land was we, for our part, shall stick to the 'old organiza- measured into little strips of a few feet wide, all side by side. A bit of ground that your hand could cover was worth one or two hundred dollars, on the edge of your strip; and there was no dispute. Every man throughout the country was armed with knife and revolver, and it was known that instant justice would be administered to each offence, and perfect peace reigned. For, the Saxon man, when he is well awake, is not a pirate, but a circus all mades? RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S REMARKS, pute. but a citizen, all made of books and eyes, and links himself naturally to his brothers as bees book

I regret, with all this company, the absence of Mr. Whitman of Kansas, whose narrative was to constitute the interest of this meeting. Mr. Whitman is not here; but knowing, as we all do, why he is not, what duties kept him at home, he is more than present. His vacant chair speaks for its more than present. His vacant chair speaks for its more than present. His vacant chair speaks for its more than present. His vacant chair speaks for the revolution of the nineteenth century be, than was the revolution of the eighteenth century. I think to have stayed at home, unskilled as I am to address a political meeting, but it is impossible for the revolution of the eighteenth century. I think the American Revolution bought its glory cheap.

to have stayed at home, unskilled as I am to address a political meeting; but it is impossible for the most recluse to extricate himself from the questions of the times.

There is this peculiarity about the case of Kansar, that all the right is on one side. We hear the screams of hunted wives and children answered by the howl of the butchers. The testimony of the telegraphs from St. Louis and the border confirm the worst details. The printed letters of the border ruffians avow the facts. When pressed to look at the cause of the mischief in the Kansas laws, the President falters, and declines the discussion; he President falters, and declines the discussion; but his supporters in the Senate, Mr. Cass, Mr. Geyer, Mr. Hunter, speak out, and declare the intolerable atrocity of the code. It is a maxim that all party spirit produces the incapacity to receive all party spirit produces the incapacity to receive natural impressions from facts; and our recent it is lost, it will be time enough then for any was political history has abundantly borne out the maxim. But these details that have come from their clothes and depart to some land where free-

> THE LIBERATOR No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1856.

SOUTHERN DEGRADATION. Although the African slave trade is adjudged by h

One thing is at least certain. However beneficia

wastefulness, satanic pride, pitiable ignorance, hard-

ness of heart, atrocious barbarity; setting their pag-

portion of the human race. It has destroyed in then

edge of virtue, all regard for humanity ; so that, ha

bitually, they put darkness for light, and light for dark-

ness, and call good evil, and evil good. 'Their hands

chief, and bring forth iniquity ; they hatch cookatrice's

eggs, and weave the spider's web; their feet run to

evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood; their

in their goings.' Such have been the industrial, intel

Take South Carolina, for instance, with more tha

half of her population in chains! Without invention,

enterprise, art, science, industry, thrift, education

refinement, strength, or promise, how boundless is he

conceit, how swollen her pomposity, how active he

combativeness, how ludicrous her assumed superiority

cowardly and brutal her spirit! What a frightful reve

lation she has made of herself, in the case of Preston S

Brooks! What honors she is heaping upon that das

upon them, which covers them like a garment.

how unproductive her head, how evil her her

tard,-almost a murderer,-for

they trust in vanity, and speak lies ; they conceive

all sense of justice, all perception of right, all knowl-

law of the land to be PIRACY-an act to which the penthese enemies of the human race. They have a right to be helped, for they have helped themselves. alty of DEATH is affixed—it is a common subterfuge the slaveholders, in order to shield themselves from he This aid must be sent, and this is not to be doled just condemnation of an indignant world, to claim that out as an ordinary charity; but bestowed up to the magnitude of the want, and, as has been elsethe transfer of the Africans from their pative land where said, 'on the scale of a national action. our own has greatly improved their condition. As if I think we are to give largely, lavishly, to these men. And we must prepare to do it. We must nen. And we must prepare to do it. We must learn to do with less, live in a smaller tenement, sell our apple-trees, our acres, our pleasant houses. I know people who are making haste to reduce their expenses, and pay their debts, not with a make no defence—drag them on board of slave ships the true method to civilize the ignorant and to enlighttheir dwellings to the consuming fire-shoot down all view to new accumulations, but in preparation to sufficiation in the holds of those 'floating save and earn for the benefit of the Kansas emi-

We must have aid from individuals ;-we must passage'-drive the survivors to unrequited toil under We must have aid from individuals;—we must also have aid from the State. I know that the last Legislature refused that aid. I know that lawyers humanity, forbidding them to learn to read the name hesitate on technical grounds, and wonder what of God, legelly affirming them to be 'goods and chat-But tels, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatso-I submit that, in a case like this, where citizens of Massachusetts, legal voters here, have emigrated to national territory, under the sanction of why then prohibit the African slave trade, under such a penalty? Why not size sufficiently decorresement. a penalty? Why not give unlimited encouragement to every law, and are then set on by highwaymen. every law, and are then set on by highwaymen, a penning with the couragement to driven from their new homes, pillaged, and numbers of them killed and scalped, and the whole world knows that this is no accidental brawl, but a systematic war to the knife, and in loud defiance of all laws and liberties, I submit that the Governor and Legislature should neither slumber nor alter, till, they have found on the world of the plantations of Carolina seeing the result will be their ernor and Legislature should neither slumber nor sleep till they have found out how to send effect. ual aid and comfort to these poor farmers, or else should resign their scats to those who can. But command of Christ— Go ye into all Africa, and seize hirst let them hang the halls of the State House as many of its wretched inhabitants as ye can by fraud and violence, that they may be taken to slaveholding the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom they were unable the control of the citizens whom the control of the citizens whom the control of the citizens whom the citizens whom the control of the citizens whom th

America, where my gospel is proclaimed ! ' We stick at the technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so choked and stultified slavery may have proved to the slaves of the South, it there never was a people so choked and stofffled shavery may have proved to the slaves of the South, it by forms. We adore the forms of law, instead of making them vehicles of wisdom and justice. I like the primary assembly. I own I have little esteem for governments. I esteem them only good in the moment when they are established. I set the private man first. He only who is able to bodies and the fruits of their ground, in the increase of stand alone is qualified to be a citizen. Next to their kine and the flocks of their sheep, when they come the private man, I value the primary assembly, in and when they go out, when they rise up and when met to watch the government and to correct it they lie down ; in the usefulness of their hands and the That is the theory of the American State, that it productions of their brains; in their manners and exists to execute the will of the creaters, to the changed responsible to them, and is always to be changed morals; in every thing pertaining to body, much responsible to them, and is always to be changed morals; in every thing pertaining to body, much services the will of the creaters, and the control of the creaters of the creater morals ; in every thing pertaining to body, mind, soul, ness, filthy amalgamation, incurable laziness, profligate

From the Boston Telegraph.

AT THE

KANSAS RELIEF MEETING IN CAMBRIDGE,

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 10.

regret, with all this company, the absence

Kansas are so horrible, that the hostile press have but one word in reply, namely, that it is all exag-

geration, 'tis an Abolition lie. Do the Committee of Investigation say, that the outrages have been overstated? Does their dismal catalogue of pri-

vate tragedies show it? Do the private letters! Is it an exaggeration that Mr. Hopps of Somerville, Mr. Hoyt of Deerfield, Mr. Jennison of Groton,

Mr. Phillips of Berkshire, have been murdered? That Mr. Robinson of Fitchburg has been impris-oned, Rev. Mr. Nute of Springfield seized, and up to this time we have no tidings of his fate?

In these calamities under which they suffer, and the worse which threaten them, the people of Kansas ask for bread, clothes, arms, and men, to

save them alive, and enable them to stand against

the primary assembly, and the government last. this country for the last few years the government has been the chief obstruction to the common weal. Who doubts that Kansas would have been very well settled, if the United States had let it alone! The government armed and led the ruffi- conceit of the peacock with the ferocity of the tiger, ans against the poor farmers. I do not know any and making their condition the most hopeless of any story so gloomy as the politics of this country for the last twenty years, centralizing ever more manifestly round one spring, and that a vast crime, and ever more plainly, until it is notorious that all promotion, power and policy are dictated from one source—illustrating the fatal effects of a false position to demoralize legislation, and put the best are defiled with blood, and their fingers with iniquity people always at a disadvantage: -one crime always present, -always to be varnished over, to find fine names for, and we free-statesmen, as accomplices to the guilt, ever in the power of the grand offender.

Language has lost its meaning in the universal works are works of iniquity, and there is no judgment

cant. Representative Government is really mis-representative; Union is a conspiracy against the Northern States, which the Northern States are to upon them, which covers them like a garment. cant. have the privilege of paying for: the adding of Cuba and Central America to the slave marts is en larging the area of Freedom. Manifest Destiny, Democracy, Freedom, fine names for an ugly thing. They call it of to of rose and lavendar,—I call it bilge water. It is called Chivalry and Freedom; I call it the taking all the earnings of a poor man, and the earnings of his little girl and hoy, and the earnings of all that shall come from him, his chil-

dren's children forever.

But this is Union, and this is Democracy; and our poor people, led by the nose by these fine words, dance and sing, ring bells, and fire cannon, with every new link of the chain which is forged for their limbs by the plotters in the Capitol. What are the results of law and union! There is no Union. Can any citizen of Massachusetts travel in honor through Kentucky and Alabama upon the helpless, unsuspecting, unarmed Sumner How she glories in what fills the civilized world with astonishment, indignation and horror! No audible dis-sent is allowed upon her soil; her public approbatio

department. It is taken from the Charleton Courier, class of citizens, the editor of which paper is now in this city, Sum- 8. Resolved, That Slavery being the only element of writer of the article referred to, and it may have been 'the bright and morning star.' inserted in the Courier since he left home; but we 9. Resolved, That the people who can coolly look on

ignominious and dastardly flight from the post of duty, manliness and honor'—&c. &c. &c.

such degradation as this? Whoever the writer may be, while doing no injustice to himself, he has done full fore, ish writhings and contortions seem to indicate ' the torments of the damned,' and which may appropriately exclaim in the language of Milton's Satar

'Me miserable! Whither shall I fly? Which way I fly is hell-myself am hell!'

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Friends' meeting-house

friends, we were cheered and delighted with the pres- Repullican platform. ence of a large delegation of the faithful and long-tried Whereas, with all its Anti-Slavery professions, the usefulness and interest of the occasion.' We are not in every speech it makes; therefore, happy to perceive that the proceedings were what the 12. Resolved, That our duty and determination which we here publish entire, clearly indicate :-

the Western Anti-Slavery Society, we can review our which the Anti-Slavery cause has to contend. progress with the high satisfaction that our struggles, 13. Resolved, That if anything were wanting to con or death dismiss us from them.

race, as the sum of all villanies, as the daily robber year 1858. men and outrages of women which now stain the soil not be admitted to sacramental fellowship. of Kansas with blood, and fill its air with shricks; and 15. Resolved, That among the most fatal influence tent all our struggles against it.

tions of individual dury, we may say, - Let every man nity profess to hold Slavery and its open defenders as exercise the utmost vigilance, that he is not deceived false to humanity and true religion, we declare the N. and betrayed. If he can find a church, unstained by Y. Independent to be more detrimental to those holy the blood of the slave, faithful in its whole duty to the principles than the N. Y. Herald or Observer-and oppressed, let him join it, if he will; or, if he can find the position and churches of such ministers as Henry anywhere a political party, (though, in our judgment, W. Beecher as far more to be dreaded than Dr. Adams' there is none,) which is not striking hands with the or any others who openly and boldly proclaim that Slaslaveholder, but is consistently trampling under foot very has descended from God out of heaven, and is, every law and decree of Slavery, let him join that, if therefore, divine. he will; but, if not, let him dare to stand alone for justice, for humanity, and for God :-

. They are slaves who date not be

4. Resolved, That in the unchangeable truth, justice, Slavery movement is founded, we continue to rest our Union on that account, says :-

justify or excuse them; is, in the spostle's word, to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of dark-Down with a Union which prevents four millions of ness, but rather reprove them;' is, in our daily life and slaves from obtaining their freedom while it stands! conversation, to 'remember those in bonds as ourselves bound with them;' is, in belief, to insist upon a dissolution of the Union of these Northern States with the slave-holding and slave-trading States of the South, and thus bustering Democracy in this quarter,) publishes a Bucease to be partakers of their sins, and receivers of their chanan Campaign Song,' which sparkles with geme like

pendent upon the success or failure of no political par-ty, and will not, we believe, he greatly promoted or ndered by what may befal them, or either of them; and that, while we cannot feel indifferent to the antislavery spirit which partially actuates one of the parties, nor to the entire lack and scorn of that spirit which characterizes the other two, (if, indeed, they are more imperative duty to the slave and to our own souls to discharge, than to be mingling in the strife of politicians; and that work is, as it always has been, to be faithfully rebuking the sin of the nation in uni

ous public meetings in that State, at which compliments, congratulations and gifts were sowered upon the miserable Brooks, as though he hadperformed the Power of this nation, is the relic of her Black Laws, oblest, instead of one of the meanest of al human acts. which discriminate between citizens on account of com-We have also laid before our readers, numerous articles plexion, prohibiting their exercise of the elective fram-from her depraved journals, extelling him of the skies chies, their rights as jurors, and equal school facilities. for his Cain-like use of his cane, and poring upon We therefore earnestly respond to the efforts now being Charles Sumner vials of filthy blackguardism and feromade for removing the word 'white' from the Consticious denunciation. The latest effusion from that quar- tution and her statute book, thereby performing an act ter we give in our present number, in its appropriate of justice to a deserving, patient, and much abused

ner's own city, exhibiting as much self-complacency discord between the different commonwealths constitutand assurance of manner in his intercourse with our ing this republic, our firm conviction is, that, after a citizens as though he had openly rebuked, instead of heartily endorsed the ruffianism of Brooks; and walking through our streets with feelings of entire securi- ral magnetism and the love of Freedom, again unite, ty,-though a reversal of his case in Charleston, on the forming a great Northern Republic, through which we part of any Northern man, would make the soil too hot shall, at last, ourselves enjoy the blessings of 'liberty, to bear him for a single hour. It is true, he is not the equality and fraternity," and shine before the nations as

have no reason to suppose that he objects either to its during such an outrage as the so-called rendition of spirit or language. Here are some of its choice Margaret Garner, by the sovereign State of Ohio, to the slaveholding Shylock of Kentucky who claimed her 'The miscreant Sumner'-'an arrant coward'-'a as his personal property, show themselves to be utterly vain-glorious boaster," who should have 'a calf-skin lost to all feeling of the sacredness of human rights, of hung upon his recreant limbs'--' the poltroon that he the beauty of human brotherhood, and the holiness of is'- a despicable creature,' who is 'overwhelmed by a human love; and that, though they may weary the ear sense of meanness,' and ' obliged to hide his diminish- with their obtrusive professions of sympathy with the ed head in shame and confusion of face, for his vile and oppressed of other lands, their words are nothing but

Now, what moral plummet could ever find bottom to assertion in the National Era, of Aug. 21st, that 'the Republican Platform is a Henry Clay Platform ; ' there-

justice to South Carolina. He but echoes the all-pre-who are in the least tinctured with Anti-Slavery, to peruse the articles, written some ten years since, by Dr. Bailey, and other prominent men in the Liberty Party, proving most conclusively that, for Abolitionists to support the Henry Clay Platform, would be a practical denial of their principles; and that it would be far better to incur the charge of electing Polk, and annexing Texas, than to support a Platform which the Era pow declares to be identical with the Platform of the Republican party.

11. Resolved, That our controversy with the Repubin Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, commencing on lican party is one of vital principle, involving interests Saturday, the 30th ult., and remaining in session three far more important than the nomination of Presidential The Bugle says, 'In common with our Western candidates, or any other question contemplated in the

abolitionists from the East. Francis Jackson, Parker still avows its constant determination to observe sacred-Pillsbury, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., An- ly every compromise of the Constitution relating to Sladrew T. Foss, and William C. Nell, of New England; very, and to perpetuate the present Union with the Oliver Johnson, of New York; Thomas Hambleton and slaveholders, re-assuring them of its fidelity, in every Thomas Whitson, of Pennsylvania, -all contributed to platform it constructs, in every Convention it holds, if

crisis demands, of a radical and uncompromising stamp to oppose the Constitution and Union, and every organas the series of Resolutions adopted on the occasion, ization that sustains them; and to hold those parties which we here publish entire, clearly indicate:—

and individuals who, with Anti-Slavery professions, 1. Resolved, That on this fourteenth anniversary of sustain them, as the most dangerous influences with

though severe, have not been in vain-that with con- plete the evidence of the utter infatuation of the Repubflict we have had success-and that above all, we have lican party, and its deliverance over to the compromi been enabled to bear up the standard of eternal and ing and corrupting spirit which not only characterize unalterable truth and justice, in an age and nation, but governs this nation, it is found in the Bill introweakened and wasted by compromise and corruption; duced into Congress by G. W. Dunn, of Indiana, to and in view of all our past history and present pros- recognize the government of Kansas and Nebraska, and pects, we are ready joyfully to continue the momentous providing for the establishment of Slavery and the warfare, until complete victory shall crown our labors, Fugitive Slave Law in both until the year 1858; and which Bill received the votes of all the Republican 2. Resolved, That, in this annual meeting of the members present, excepting Benjamin F. Leiter of Ohio, bolitionists of Ohio, and of the other northwestern notwithstanding it specially provides that all slave chil-States, we again arraign the monster Slavery, now dren born there, during the action of that law, shall aboring to subdue and utterly crush out the spirit of be slaves perpetually, provided their owners remove at the high price asked, to sell one hundred that redom in the land, as the Giant Sin of the human them to any slave State before the beginning of the

and plunderer of the poor, as the foul, licentious 14. Resolved, That the doctrine of 'No Union with parent of innumerable profligacies, as the prolific source Slaveholders' should be applied in all its sternest dethe corruption and demoralization spread wide mand to those churches who claim to make terms of amongst this people, as the author of those murders of Christian communion, and to decide who shall and shall

we here, and now, renew our pledge, that we will never to the success of the Anti-Slavery enterprise are those be parties to any truce, terms, or compromise with this churches, ministers, and religious newspapers, like H. monster of all cruelties and abominations; and will W. Beecher and his church, and the N. Y. Independever protest against the mistaken policy of those pro- ent, that utter loud-sounding words against Slavery and fessed friends of the slave, who are striking hands with slaveholders, while they sustain such institutions as the slaveholders, in State or Church, and who are helping American Board of Missions and American Tract Socito sustain that atrocious Constitution and Union which ety, and such reckless and unscrupulous defenders of oind us to Slavery's service, and which render impo- Slavery as Dr. Adams, of Boston, and Dr. Lord, Presi-

ent all our struggles against it.

3. Resolved, That in carrying out these great prin
16. Resolved, That no censure can be too stern, nor iples into action, every man must, from the necessity condemnation too severe, to pronounce upon such a the case, be his own judge; but with regard to ques- course; and while almost the whole Northern commu-

The New York Times, edited by HENRY J. RAY-MOND. Esq., the present Lieut. Governor of the Empire State, in an article commenting on the complaint of the Richmond (Va.) papers, in regard to the escape of fuand importance of the principles upon which the Anti-

Slavery movement is founded, we continue to rest our fullest confidence; that we should register our own condemnation, if we manifested a want of faith, for the future, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is feture, in that course which has been so abundant. It is and their treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures between his and the farm of Smith, his neither treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures twenth and therefore the disorder under treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures and the frite him and their treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fetures and the frite him and the frite heared when him him and their treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones comp

THE POETRY (1) OF DEMOCRACY. The Boston Post the following :-

'The blackies met at Funnel Hall-They could not raise that pole, at all; At Kansas joint it broke short off, And they were left to curse and scoff. For Kunsas, Cuba, and Ostend, The Demos fearlessly contend; Each State, co-equal, rules hersel In owning slaves, or other pelf. But sixteen States the blackies own-

For Demos, read Demons, and the truth will

NAPOLEON AND JOEPHINE. Mason Brother, 1 York, have recently published, in a handsome of 400 pages- Configuration Correspo EMPEROR NAPOLEON AM THE EMPRESS cluding Letters from the time of their the death of Josephine and also se from the Emperor to is brother Joseph portant Personages. Vith numerous and Anecdores. By John S. C. Abbott. the following commens made and work by one of our exhanges :

· Here we have a gimpse in

the other rent by wronged affi her position and rights Not the appeal of oppresses wom fast winning the sympaties of injured innocence, Empress or a lowly slave-mothe brimming with forgiving devotion and a same is rowful patience. They are together a marriemand of the vicissitudes of power, and a tearful rike in adventurous and revolutionary age.

THE CURSE ENTAILED. This is the title of a new anti-slavery work, to be published in this city by Wes. worth & Co., 86 Washington street, in the co few days, written by Mrs. HARRIET HARLINE B Low, a daughter of Bishop Hamline, of the Methods Episcopal Church. It will make a volume of frein dred and forty-five pages, divided into any freely ters-printed on fair and handsome type. We have permitted to see the proof-sheets in advasca. hi prowded with thrilling and heart-reading de of slavery, in its legitimate and unfailing and will help to swell the tide of virtuous and indigen feeling which is rising in our land to sweep this for abomination out of existence. It evinces a warmer s pathy with the oppressed, a clearer perception of it inherent iniquity of slaveholding, and a more unon. promising spirit of freedom, than any of the au works of this kind that have been published, for Uncle Tom's Cabin' to 'Dred,' and on that some commends itself to our special approbation. They imbued with a deeply religious spirit. We hopethe soit will find an extensive sale, as a fresh instrument w which to break the galling fetters of the million

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL-' DRED, A TALK OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP '- has just been published in Phillips, Sampson & Co., of this city, in two rolan-Public curiosity has been wrought up to a high degree of excitement to know its contents and taste of its an ity ; consequently, the demand for it is very great. In have nearly completed a perusal of the first release and have no hesitation in saying that it is worthy the genius of the world-renowned author of the runs in one direction-eulogistic of its artistic and in herent excellence.

The publishers state that they are more than 10.00 opies behind their orders for Mrs. Stowe's personal; the first edition of 20,000 copies not being large enough for the first demand. They are now printing and his ing 2000 sets a day, and hope to be able to kep a with the demand.

By the last steamer, we learn that the book has the ready appeared in London, and is creating great entire although the price is double that of the American ed tion. The London publishers confidently expect, etc. copies. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are at present at larenty Castle, Scotland, by invitation from the Duke of la-

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME. This gentlemes wa honored with a public reception meeting in this city Friday evening of last week. The demonstr one almost unexampled in numbers and enthusia The Tremont Temple and the lower hall (the Mei street, an immense multitude assen speeches from the balcony. The number present we estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand. A dresses were made by J C. Dodge, Esq., of Cambridge Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. E. C. Baker, Dr. C. A. Phelos. Hon. John C. Park, Isaac F. Shepard, E.q., C ! Slack, Esq., S. P. Hanscom, Esq., and by Mr. Baringame, who spoke four times during the evening, at # many different places. A torchlight procession conc ded the display.

THE CLERGY ON THE PRESENT CRISIS. -At a meeting of the Middlesex North Association of Unitarian miniters, held the 10th inst., at Shirley, the following mer

lution was unanimously passed :-Resolved. That, as Christian ministers, remembra our responsibility to God and our fellow-men, remember with anxiety and alarm the present condition of the present condition of the existing administration frelation to the evil of slavery; that we deeply a pathiae with our brethren of Kanasa, expect to the Tuffinism of the lawless marauders of Missori, at the grued despotism of the general governmental such ington; that we see no hope of reduces but in the period of the control of the consumulation of the con Resolved, That, as Christian minist

F. R. NEWELL, Scribe

MR. BOTTS THREATENED! The Richmond Enquire says the Hon. John M. Botts, who is stumping Virgin for Fillmore, 'can be convicted of Black Republic on the evidence of his own declaration, is the which he recently delivered' in Richmond. It's the speech will be published, and if Botts is not rested under the act for the suppression of inc language, the law is either a dead letter, or ear price cuting attorneys are not true to their duties."

Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, publishes a card in the Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, publishes a card it is washington Star, denying that he had offerd to the Fremont the nomination of the Cincinnati Convenies. He admits having an interview with Col. F. is for York, but says.— After a short acquaintance, I had off all personal communication with him on point subjects, because I saw that the influences which giverned him were abolition.

If It appears, then, that the only reason thy (the Fremont was not offered the Demogratic seminal was, because he would not consent to be the tool of the slave oligarchy. James Buchanan would, and the fore the united effort of the South to elect him.

James Caldwell and John Malone have been arre-James Caldwell and John Malone have been smoothed to the Cheraw, S. C., charged with being abolition again. They were taken before the Vigilance Committee and sent to the free States.

For If all the agents of the slaveocracy here at the North were sent to the slave States, the redsting our population would be immense.

The original tale, on our last page, Flora Gray, or the Slave's Request, is font of a young colored female in Rhode Island, (un assumed name,) whose literary taste and full of promise. This fact will cause it to be real pa a fresh insten

ters of the millions in bon

e to be able to keep up arn that the book has ald is creating great cuthothousand copies a day; confidently expect, even are at present at Inversey on from the Duke of Ar

e now printing and bind-

This gentleman was on meeting in this city on umbers and enthusiasm. ower hall (the Meio e assembled, to futen to to thirty thousand. Addge, Esq., of Cambridge, Baker, Dr. C. A. Phelps, Shepard, E-q., C. W. aring the evening, at as hlight procession conclu-

T CRISIS.-At a meeting ation of Unitarian minis-nirley, the following reso-

i :
n ministers, remembering our fellow-men, we regard present condition of our existing administration which we deeply symmetric of Missouri, and anders of Missouri, and real government at Washredress but in the pension of the consummation of of John C. Frement to MORSE, Muleralor.

The Richmond Enquirer who is stumping Virginia d of Black Republicanism daration, in the speech in Richmond. It says, and if Botts is not arppression of incendiary lead letter, or our prese o their duties."

oublishes a card in the nat he had offered to Mr. Cincinnati Convention. I with Col. F. in New-racquaintance, I broke m with him on political e influences which govern he only reason why Col.

Demogratic nomination nan would, and there uth to elect him.

alone have been arrested being abolition agents. gilance Committee, and

e slaveocracy here at the states, the reduction of

our last page, entitled quest,' is from the pra-hode Island, (under as

y taste and talent are cause it to be read with

A NORTHERN REPUBLIC-NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. DETROIT, (Mich.) Sept. 2, 1856.

The car of destiny to the American Union rolls on The car of the must soon rush on with lightning speed in terminus. The question, Shall the present Union is terminus.

liesolved? is not debatable. It has passed out of the set of the people. Great Nature's God directs it. set of the people and an omniscient Wisdom are the movement for dissolution. The thing is done—in init and principle; all that remains is to settle the

political parties, backed up by the press, the liteplace, the almost universal mass, have sought to reile the two sternest and most irreconcilable moral radictions in the universe-liberty and slavery. methey succeeded? Let the present civil war that is pare us; the murder and assausinations in Congress, attained and gloried in by the entire Demogratic parand the aggressive movements of the Slave Power the general waking up of the North to the fact of or own enslavement and degradation, answer that

lectured in Detroit three times yesterday, on th yenacy of Man over his Incidents-over all relipas and political institutions -over all books, creeds, mostitutions. Was the American Union made for in or man for the Union? The universal sentiment (all political parties, and of the nation, for most part, that man is to be enslaved, slaughtered, crushed, save and perpetuate the Union.

Dear friend, has man rights? Is he a mere incident any thing or being in the universe? Has God a at to enslave man? Has God a right to kill man, hanging, shooting, stabbing, stoning, or to inflict on narbitrary death? No-God is under laws of eterjudice and right, and is as sacredly bound to remy right to life and liberty, as I am to respect God a being without law ! Yes, such is the God of geodom-God, as he is understood by Christians, Sammelans and Pagans. If this be the true concepnof Deity, where is man's security? A Being, almigh a power, and infinite in wisdom, and yet without any tel laws of truth, justice and right, to regulate his recourse with men! Such a Being may be feared, tercourse with the dispensation of an arbi-ne ground be loved. But, the dispensation of an arbi-ney God, and of arbitrary laws and penalties, is fast assing away; and when it is gone, we shall hear in re about hanging, shooting and enslaving men, at command of a book or of God. Men will hang up heir arbitrary Gods, Bibles and governments, and let e haman being live.

lan to lecture to-night on Home and its Influence the Mission of Man to Woman, and of Woman to Min. God help us! I can never think, speak, or write this subject, without a feeling of intense, concentraand burning hatred to slavery. It ignores the disnction of sex, except as a source of brutal sensuality, of of pecaniary gain to the slave-breeders and slaveders. The reproductive element in man, of no acmat except as a source of sensual gratification, and of entary profit! Man having no higher estimate of the parental function of humanity, than as a means to give him riches of gold and silver! Can earth reduce a deeper and more fearful hell? Yet such is new taken of the reproductive element in man, and the parental function, by slaveholders and their apolgists. Can any man who respects himself wish to elerated with such men and women in Church or there is no salvation for us, except outside of the American Union, and of all political parties that

are pledged to its support. turful and startling is the news from Kansas, as it mes daily from Chicago and St. Louis on the teleuph. Civil war is begun in Kansas. The code of the as has become the code of the nation, and all the wer of the Republic is pledged to its support. Relicans and Democrats are making gigantic efstotriumph, by numbers, rather than by principles, rer each other.

beautifully located, on the right bank of the Detroit her-a river twenty-five miles long, averaging one . It is of sufficient depth and breadth and length a fast all the shipping of the world. Windsor, where are just been to take a walk on the bluffs, and to the city with my hostess, is opposite Detroit, on beleft bank of the river in Canada West. Fugitives to pass over here, fleeing from American despotism English freedom. The Detroit river furnishes soft, ear water to the whole city. Detroit has 60,000 in-

lingham, the Governor, expound Republicanism .- Engham is not here, but in his stead, Jacob M. Howenslavement of the African; that the only question at issge is - Shall the North be enslaved ? - Shall slavery exist in Michigan? - Shall free white laborers be llowed to settle in Kansas, and live there in the exertise of their constitutional rights? I hope not, unless these same free white laborers will allow the free black overs the same rights.

There is a great gathering here-I should think six

er eight thousand-and Howard is making a rousing uniform voice of all the parties, in speeches, resolutions, forces, the number of a State. He has no thought nor word against it in publications, &c., declares constant attachment to the Union, and disclaims all desire for separation; nor will off the North in favor of liberty is to they ever be led to hear of it, till they shall find liberty among all barriers, to open wide the door and give starty free scope, to seize and enslave the free laborty of the North, as well as the laborers of the South.

The down all barriers, to open wide the door and give starty free scope, to seize and enslave the free laborty of the North, as well as the laborers of the South.

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The down all barriers, to open wide the door and give starty free scope, to seize and enslave the free laborty of the North in favor of the Marshal distorty to arrest Lane, and other agitators.

Gen. Smith has likewise issued an order to the Marshal do for the Territory to arrest Lane, and other agitators.

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J. P. B.

On Tuesday, the Keystone arrived at Glasgow, with Gov. Geary on board, who was received with a salute. perch to them ; but he is very cautious to utter noththe three-fifth clause-that it created an oligarchy slaveholders, which, through the power conferred by at clause, had succeeded in controlling the destiny of to sation for nearly seventy years. That clause, he said, created that oligarchy, which had thwarted and sampled on the North in all her undertakings, which id made and repealed the Missouri Compromise, had bitted Texas, caused the Mexican war, passed the aguire Law of 1850, and made the entire North their d. He urged the people to arise and cast down that guchy, and blot it out for ever. Then he turned care about, and is this moment saying-1 go for to Constitution as it is; and the Republican party akes ao issue with any thing in the Constitution, but for the whole Constitution, and will maintain all derights guarantied by that instrument to each and nery part of the Union.' Of course, then, the Reblican party goes for the very article which creates slave-oligarchy. Why, then, does it complain of the existence and rule of that oligarchy? It creates tal perpetuates it. Does Charles Sumner deny that the Constitution creates the very oligarchy which he

his so much about, and which he calls on the North overthou? Yet he swears to support it ! There is great enthusiasm here, and a confident feelhe that the days of a slaveholding Democracy are tradered. But when will the days of a slaveholding Applicanism be numbered?

Fowlersville, Sunday, Sept. 7th. I an now in a great Convention of Spiritualists. The following resolution, among others, is before the being :-

Resolved, That Spiritualists recognize and inculcati supremacy of man over his incidents, and teach that life, liberty and happiness are never to be sacriand to preserve and perpetuate social, political or resons institutions; but that when such institutions enflict with the physical, intellectual or spiritual life and elevation of man, they are to be changed or abolthed as the necessities of man demand."

Under this resolution, the question of slavery, of Democracy and Republicanism, is brought into the Convention. The Spiritualists are ready and determine o entertain it ; Democrats are in a great flutter. This

is a Democratic town, and the people are greatly excit-

request permission to make some remarks upon it.

I believe that you, Mr. Editor, Mr. May, and I, are all agreed on the following propositions:—Ist. That the duty of anti-slavery men is not fulfilled when the Territories shall be secured to freedom, and slavery restricted to its present limits in the States; for that neither liberty, justice nor harmony can be maintained, while slavery exists at all, in any part of this Union. 2d. That there is no peaceful, practicable mode of abolishing slavery, except by a separation of the free from the slave States. 3d. That the powers of Congress enumerated by Mr. May—as you state—for this purpose, may mitigate the evil: I presume he would not say they are adequate to abolish it. These postulates being admitted, the only question before us is, in what way can the dissolution be brought about? Mr. May believes it will best be done by the election of Fremont, and the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, in which I agree with him; you think it cannot be effected in this way, but must be by summoning 'a Convention of the free States, and declaring the original compact to be at an end.' This, then, is the true issue between us.

On the hope intimated by Mr. May, that the Repub-

believed to be the most probable-I say-inevitable boat was ordered to leave. A guard, however,

3d. The Republican party have not 'foreclosed its future action upon slavery' by confining it expressly and exclusively to slavery in the territories.' They thave, indeed, stated that as their principal object (not the whole); but they have not said that they will not go further. Some even publicly speak of the effect of freedom in Kansas as influencing emancipation in adjoining States, without any rebuke from others.

I would not be understood as intimating an opinion

I would not be understood as intimating an opinion that the leaders, or any considerable portion of the Republican party, now secretly contemplate extending and establishment of freedom in Kansas, into an invasion of slavery in the States. They sincerely disavow sion of slavery in the States. They sincerely disavow in the successful spection of the successful specific spection of the successful spection of the successful specific s any such intention. But the successful ejection of slaves and slaveholders from Kansas and other Territories, will be found to be so ineffectual to produce quiet and prevent further encroachments, that their minds ed to have been killed at the battle of Ossawattomie, managed to escape and reach Lawrence. He wrote from that place to his wife, in Utica, N. Y., as follows: Power will be unavoidable. These, of course, will be that place to his wife, in Utica, N. Y., as follows:

Northville, Sept. 3.

Came here, some thirty miles northwest of Detroit, is stend a mass meeting of Republicans, and to hear listing a mass meeting of Republicans, and to hear listing a mass meeting of Republicans, and to hear listing a mass meeting of Republicans party, the galaxy of talents you would loads of killed and wounded among the pro-slavery Bagham, the Governor, expound Republicanism.—
Bagham is not here, but in his stead, Jacob M. Howard, the State's Attorney; and he is now speaking.
Be says the party, has nothing to do with the salter of the separation and properly in the sate of the separation and properly in the sate of the separation.

Standing aloof as at present, not only is this aid lost, whole country is now one desperate scene of fighting, but this course is virtually playing into the hands of plunder, robbery, murder and scalping of the Free State

but this course is virtually playing into the hands of the Slave Power.

Undoubtedly, the simplest, most direct way of dissolving the Union, and consequently abolishing slavery, is that you propose—' to summon a Convention of the free States, and declare the original compact to be at an end.' From the bottom of my heart, I wish this pacific measure could be taken; but there is one objection to proposing it, which I think you must allow to have some weight, and that is, that the people of the free States are not disposed to do it. At the North, the uniform voice of all the parties, in speeches, resolutions, publications, &c., declares constant attachment to the

THE OUTSAGES AT LEAVENWORTH. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Un board steamboat Emma. The undersigned, a resident of Branch County, Michi-

to entertain it; Democratis are in a great futter. This is a Democratic town, and the people are greatly exciting and Democracy are not to be discussed under it. He is appealing to the malignity, rowdyism, wrath and violence with which Democracy is so saturated about these days. 'Give Times Bacouss!' is the cry of Democracy in regard to their opponents, and the advocates of freedom. Preston S. Brooks is likely to go down to the future as the Hero of the Bludgeon.

And with such ruffianly men, the North is associated to teach their children the principles and spirit of humanity and civilisation, and to make laws for their guidance! The beginning of the end of this murderous deepotism is upon us. We may all be involved in ruin. So be it! Let it come at once, that we may know our doom!

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

REPUBLICAN EMANCIPATION.
If the second page of Time Lineuravon of Sept. 12th, under the head of 'What is the Duty of Abolitionists', I notice some strictures on an oration delivered on the 4th of July, at Jamestown, N. Y., by our highly-respected and beloved friend, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, in which his expectation, that the election of Freemont to the Presidency, and the security of Kansas to freedom, will lead to the ultimate, entire abolition of slavery is disallowed, and the Republican party is repudiated, as permitting its continued existence, and I limiting its action only to its non-extension. Deeming this ground to be injurious to the anti-slavery cause, I request permission to make some remarks upon it.

I believe that yoo, Mr. Editor, Mr. May, and I, are all agreed on the following propositions:—1st. That the duty of anti-slavery cause, I request permission to make some remarks upon it.

I believe that yoo, Mr. Editor, Mr. May, and I, are all agreed on the following propositions:—1st. That the duty of anti-slavery men is not fulfilled when the all all the surface of the Free State and the principle of the bayonet on the boat. And children, were divice the bayonet on the brief of the sayonet on th

pact to be at an end.' This, then, is the true issue between us.

On the hope intimated by Mr. May, that the Republican party, if successful, will go on to an 'extent that may be found necessary to make the triumph of liberty complete,' you remark, in three propositions, which I shall consider in their order.

'1st. It is not asfe to assume that the party will do more in the sequel than it promises to do in advance.' There is no assumption of this surplus action, but it is believed to be the most probable—I say—inevitable believed to be the most probable—I say—inevitable hon's and commanded, under penalty of death, the laws the party will do more in the sequel than it promises to do in advance.' State man was left in Leavenworth. One house was shot into, and a child four years old killed. When the interiated ruffinns had thus glutted their vengeance, the boat was ordered to eave. A guard, however, was left boat was ordered to eave. A guard, however, was left boat was ordered to eave.

believed to be the most probable—I say—inevitable consequence of success in the professed abjects; for it will be then seen, as it is not now, that that object is not a sufficient one.

2d. 'No political party ever yet went beyond its promises of reform.' I must be allowed with deference to contradict this. I never knew a political party, pressing its objects with enthusiasm and success, that did not go beyond its promises of reform. Surely, the pseudo Democracy have done this.

3d. The Republican party have not 'foreclosed its future action upon slavery' 'by confining it expressly

New York, Sept. 15 .- Capt. Brown, who was report

ye can be severed by a change of Administration; to that, even for your mode of action, the election of Fremont is a previous step.

J. P. B.

HIT A SNAO. The man who does the lying for the Democratic party around the depot at Bob's parish hit a sangth other day while so affected him that he was almost totally dumb for a whole day. He was telling a crowd of idlers that Fremont was a slaveholder, and asserted that he came in possession of his slaves through his marriage to Jessie Benton,—or, in other words, that Thomas H. Beston had given the negroes to his daughter. After the bait had been swallowed by a score of gaping Buchanerys, a stranger stepped forward, and asking he lire' if that was a free flight, and being told that it was, he saked for the authority on which his assertion was based. The Buchaners could give none. The stranger of the said that he lived in St. Louis, where the same is a servent of the said that he lived in St. Louis, when the same that was a free flight, and being told that it was, he salways had now ledge Coi. Benton never said to his own personal such thing as a slave, for the plain reason that me such thing as a slave, for the plain reason that me such that give not by his assertion was based. The Buchaner could give none. The stranger of the said that he lived in St. Louis, when the same that the said that he lived in St. Louis, while the previous such that the same personal such thing as a slave, for the plain reason that me such that give not by the same personal such thing as a slave, for the plain reason that me such that give not by the said that he lived in St. Louis, while the previous such that give note. The stranger was the same that the same personal such thing as a slave, for the plain reason that it was the man who does the lying for the Democratic party; for Col. Benton not only holds alvaes in Missouries, but the Missourian sumbers of the said that the same personal such that the same

BATTLE OF PRAIRIE CITY. On the same morning, about 12 1-2 or 1 o'clock, a.m., a company numbering about seventy-six of the ruffians, went to the house of Mr. Jones, an Indian on Ottawa Creek, drove him and his wife and a sick man named Parker into the woods in their night clothes, deprived Mr. Jones of about \$600 in gold, sacked the house of its most valuable treasures, and then set it on fire and burned it to the ground. Mr. Jones was an anti-slavery extension Indian, and so had to suffer for it. An Indian has no more right to such opinions than a Yankee.

it. An Indian has no more right to such opinions than a Yankee.

The next morning, these seventy-six men rode up to Prairie City and fired into a log house, in which were five men, three boys and a woman. One of the Free State men, Dr. Graham, was wounded in the check and ear. This makes the fourth wound he has received in the cause of equatters' rights. The lady sought a place of safety in another house, and the remaining eight intended to defend the house to the last. While the lady was going to another house, she was hailed by the question, 'How many men are in the house?' her reply was, 'A hundred and fifty, sure—I don't know how many more.' They then turned their horses and left, but were evertaken by a parting salute from the house, which wounded one of them.

That same day, Saturday, Gen. Lane, with four hundred men, marched to Bull Creek, in hopes of finding the Behardson invasion camp. On Sunday he came in sight of it, and drew his men into line of battle. The enemy retreated, and he followed them nearly to the Missouri line, beyond which it is to be hoped they will stay.

Since that time, nothing of particular importance has

Since that time, nothing of particular importance has transpired, only that Woodson, the acting Governor of Kanssa, legalizes by a proclamation this armed inva-sion. He declares the Territory in a State of arme-rebellion, and calls upon the militia to act in suppress

The present disposition of the pre-slavery party in Kansas is as follows:—Gen. Richardson occupies a strong position above Lawrence, on the north side of Kansas river, with not less than 900 or 1000 men. Gen. Clark is in the southeast with 400 men, all Kansas The Presentation men on the

Sr. Louis, Sept. 11. John McClure, member of the Board of Delegates, and Mr. John Day, left our city yesterday afternoon, by the Pacific Railroad, for Kansas Territory, having in possession about \$4000, which sum was the result of the labors of the Kansas Aid Committee appointed in this city. The manner in which this 'aid and comfort' is to be distributed, we have not learned; but the report goes that a fair share of it will be expended for powder and bullets to be distributed amongst the pro-slavery forces.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 12. Mr. Irish arrived here to-day from Fort Leavenworth, which place he left Sept. 9. He states that a few days before his departure, Gen. Richardson, commander of the Northern division of the Kansas militia, had been captured by a squad of Lane's troops. The particulars of the capture he had not heard. Richardson was conveyed to Lawrence, and delivered over to Gen. Lane, who at once restored his arms, and calling on a small guard, escorted him outside of the town, and dismissed him with much courted with the generosity of his captors, that he has declared his intention to wage no more war against them.

The Alabamians, who are under arms, are exceedingly sek of the country, and are determined to leave.

ed with the generous, and are determined to leave. The Alabamians, who are under arms, are exceedingly sek of the country, and are determined to leave. They say they must have money to get away with, and willhave it, if they have to steal it.

Atchison and Doniphan had become disgusted, and returned to Missouri. The pro-slavery forces under the determined to the same of 7,962 by moderate drinking; making a total of 64,262 lives offered up every year to the destroyer.

Gen Reid were very small.

Gev. Geary reached Leavenworth City on Tuesday evesing. Quite a number of the citizens and men under 1ms were on the hanks, ready to receive some two or three companies of Missourians, which were expect ed. When they learned that Gov. Geary was on board, they called him out. He appeared on the guard, and they have a speech of shout ten minutes, length, say, made them a speech of about ten minutes' length, say-ing, among other things, with qualifications attached, he vould enforce all the territorial laws that were con-stitational. The Governor then proceeded up the river, and landed at the fort, where he had immediate consul-tation with Gen Smith. He stated his intention to proceel to Lawrence in a few days, without any troops than would suffice for a body-guard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11. One hundred Free State refugeer arrived at St. Louis yesterday, entirely destitute. They say that a large number of families had taken refuge at Fort Leavenworth.

It was reported that a large number Free State wo-men and children were killed at Stargis's Creek on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

been finished at Lawrence.

A jubilee was held at Lawrence on the 10th, to celebrate the release of the State prisoners. It was a day

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, during Cattle Show of general rejoicing.

Mrs. Robinson passed here to-day, on her way to

may need them.

Rev. Ephraim Nutra's Case. Among the obnoxious persons recently arrested by the border ruffians in Kansas, is Rev Ephraim Nute, pastor of the Unitarian Association. He is a young man of excellent character and talents, a graduate of Cambridge, we believe, and a native of Massachusetts. He has troops of friends in Boston, where he is greatly beloved. The Society to which he preached in Lawrence have about completed a new church, the finishing off of which has been prevented by the new troubles in the territory.

Mr. Nute was captured near Leavenworth. He had gone there to obtain possession of the property and the dead body of Mr. Hopps, his brother.in-law, who had been murdered and scalped by the white savages from the slave States. He was on an errand of meroy, of good will; but the ruffians, who have no respect for anything, either human or divine, cared neither for the charity of his errand, nor for his character as a clergyman and missionary. They would arrest even an angel from heaven, if they had a chance, and hang him as an 'abolitionist.' Accordingly they seized Mr. Nute as an 'obnoxious' person, and threatened him with punishment for his free opinions.

At a recent meeting of the American Unitarian Association, that very cautious and conservative body declined, according to our recollection, to express their sense of the Kansas outrages, for fear they should ruffe the bosoms of some of the trading politicians of the day. But the Slave Power is not so nice in its utterances and deeds, and has taken the Unitarian Association in hand in a way which will probably lead them to express, as well as entertain, decided opinions of such conduct. There is no such thing as peace with propagation, the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, gandists of slavery any more than there can be peace with a marander or incendiary. The enemies of human rights and the brotherhood of the equal children of 60d of Thousand Flowers a prezayation for remaining and in the property and the brotherhood of t The Baim of Thousand Flowers. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and alt to the propose, this cosmet is a unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Kaickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, proposed, this consented is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Kaickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, proposed, this consented is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Kaickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, proprietors, is the best article of its kind we have ever operations of the Unitarian Society in Lawrence will probably now be broken up, and when the pro-slavery ruffians have driven the free State men out of Kansas by fire and sword, the meeting-houses will, perhaps, be turned into a theatre for cock-fighting, in accordance with the new style of manners and customs which will come in with slavery.—Salem Observer.

Too Many Guns for Choare. The proprietors is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered. Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co. General Agents, 100 Washington Street, Boston.

July 25

Too Many Guns for Choare. The proprietors is the peace of the Committee o

Too MARY GUNS FOR CHOATE.—That wonderful veteran, Hon. Jossiah Quincy, Senior, now in his 85th year, has written a letter commenting on the 'passionate manifesto' of Rufus Choate in behalf of Buchanan, which shows that time has not taken an atom from the edge of his intellect. It dissects the lawyer with a masterly hand, and must make him feel once more about as flat, in his own estimation, as he did the day when he ate his own brave words at the instance of Henry Clay. The letter will prove far more than an antidote to Choate's.

Is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees, and others, for the delivery of his new Lecture,—

THE POETRY AND MAGIC OF SCIENCE,

Which will be illustrated with many besutiful and startling Experiments; or for the delivery of short Courses of Popular Lectures on Physiology or Chemistry, when he are his own brave words at the instance of Henry Clay. The letter will prove far more than an antidote to Choate's.

Our Bristol county readers will not forget the Anti-Slavery Convention to be held at New Bedford or Saturday and Sunday next, Sept. 20 and 21. This is the first Convention that has been held there for some time, and ought to be well attended. C. L. Remond Wm. Wells Brown, and other speakers, will be present

Cornections. In the Treasurer's Report (in Libe rator for August 15) for Sarah Barrett, Concord, read Samuel Barrett ; for R. B. Crosby, read R. R. Crosby.

In the Report of Mr. Jackson, Treasurer of th American Anti-Slavery Society, last week, the statement that the contributions were in aid of the New Se ries of Tracts was an error of the printer.

In a portion of our present edition, a blunde occurs in the two last columns (bottom and top) of our fourth page, by a transfer of lines belonging to two separate articles.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. It was errone ously stated, in our last, that the above Society would hold its annual meeting on the 4th and 5th of October. This was the time originally assigned, but which be been since changed, and the meeting is to be held at PLYMOUTH, Wayne county, on Saturday and Sunday,

NEW TRACT. No. 19 of the series published by the Anti-Slavery Society for gratuitous distribution is now ready for delivery at 21 Cornhill. Its subject is, 'The relation of Anti-Slavery to Religion.' By Charles K. Whipple.

Gentlemen who are seeking to engage lecturers for the coming season will do well to notice the adverand Cherokee Rangers. The pro-slavery men on the south side of the Kansas river are with Gen. Reid, tisement of Dr. W. S. Brown in this paper. Both in this country and in Scotland, Prof. Brown has gained great credit as a lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and kindred subjects, and numerous testim

delegation entire, by majorities of from one to seven thousand.

Great Boat Race .- Preparations are being made for a contested match between the boatmen of New York and St. John's, N. B.,—the trial to take

place on the Charles River, near Boston, on the 20th o September. The prize to be rowed for is \$2,000. A Man and Five Children Poisoned .- Th A Man and Free Chitaren Foisonea.—I he following mouraful intelligence was given us by a friend. A farmer, by the name of John Bray, residing in the town of Blenheim, poisoned himself and five oh his children, by strychnine, on Sunday. His wife was absent at London, on a visit at the time. We forbear from saying any thing further on this heart-rending subject until we shall be in possession of full particulars.—Brandford (C. W.) Courier.

Award of Prizes for Fremont Songs.—The prizes offered by the N. Y. Evening Post for the best Fremont Campaign Songs, have been adjudged—one the English song by Chas. S. Weyman, of New York and the other to the German song by E. Vitalio Scherb

CRICAGO, Sept. 15th. Dates from Kansas to the 10th, state that three State prisoners had been released on bail. Gov. Geary had issued a proclamation commanding all armed men to disperse. Col. Emory's band had been taken before Gen. Smith for arresting an officer of the army.

Capt. Whipple's company had captured a party of thieves, and recovered 80 horses.

A fort, capable of holding a thousand men, has just been finished at Lawrence.

Week, September, 1856.

War Declared—The Free State Men of Kansas
Declared Rebels. The Washington Union of Saturday morning published a batch of official documents of
the Executive. The substance of these documents is
transmitted by telegraph, and there is no room to doubt
that the Executive will use all its power to crush the
Free State men now in arms to defend their property
and lives in Kansas. For this purpose, in addition to
the regular force at the disposal of the government, a
requisition is made on the Governors of Kentucky and
llimois for militia, to be furnished to Gen. Smith whenever he deems it proper to call for them, to the extent
of two regiments. Instructions are also issued to Gov.
Geary to enrol and organize the militia of the Territory,
that is, the Missourians who have taken up the business
of governing Kansas; and these are to be mustered into
the service of the United States as far as Gen. Smith
may need them. by service to his suffering children. Bring every pro-

WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully intimates, that he is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees, and others, for the delivery of his new Lecture.—

SIXTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-TION.

In this epoch of political and social excitement, the In this epoch of political and social excitement, the advocates of the Equal Rights of Woman find new reason to proclaim again their constant demand for a consistent application of the democratic principles for the emancipation not alone of one class, or one nation, but of one half of the human race.

We accordingly invite All who believe that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed;—

All who believe that taxation and representation should go together:—

should go together;—
All who believe in the right of all to a trial by a jury

of their peers ;All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's

All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to its public provisions for educa-

to consider whether these rights and principles shall continue to be popularly limited to one half the mem-PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President.
LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

Editors, please copy.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The third Anniversary of this Society will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 17th and 12th, 1856.

Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 11th and 12th, 1856.

One great and predominant question now absorbs the attention of the American people. A determination on the part of the Slave Power to perpetuate and extend indefinitely a monstrous system of oppression, has become open and avowed, and, if not strenuously resisted by the friends of freedom, will be carried to a consummation that will greatly retard the progress of human liberty.

The atrocious efforts to subdue freedom in Kansas—the approval given to the recent brutal and cowardly attack upon a Senator of the United States by the united voice of the Southern Press, and the return of the perpetrator to his seat in Congress by an unanimous vote, are conclusive evidences that liberty and slavery cannot harmonize, and that the death-struggle between them in our country has commenced.

in our country has commenced.

To consider the claims of the millions of bondsmen in To consider the claims of the millions of bondsmen in our land, and to discuss the evils brought upon our-selves and our country by the foul system of slavery, with the best means for their removal, will be the ob-ject of the meeting, and all, without distinction of opin-ion or party, are invited to assemble on that occasion, and aid us with their counsel and presence.

and aid us with their counsel and presence.

Andrew T. Foss, Marius R. Robinson, and other speakers are expected to be present.

By direction of the Executive Committee, THOMAS CHANDLER, Rec. Sec'w.

CONVENTION AT NEW BEDFORD .-- An AT NEW BEDFORD.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 20 and 21, commencing Saturday evening, and continuing through the following day and evening. CHARLES LENGE REMORD and WM. Wells BROWN will be present, and take part in the proceedings. Let there be a general turnout.

LAND, Agents of the American Anti-St. LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at MARLBORO', on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 104 o'clock, A. M., and 14 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Also, at MILFORD, N. H., on Sunday, Sept. 28, at

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CHARLES E. HODGES WILL speak on American Slavery and the True Remedy, in Providence, on Sunday, Sept, 28, morning and evening.

NOTICE.—Lyceum and other invitations for Dr. J. S. Rock should be directed to him corner of Cambridge and Bridge streets, Boston, Mass.

DIED-At East Lexington, 7th inst., Eli Robbins, Esq., aged 69 years, 10 m

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednes-THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856, and continue four months.

PROFESSORS: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Praetice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery: Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Obstetrics, &c., and demonstrator.

tor.
Fee, \$5 for each of the six branches. Forty free scholarships are provided by the Legislature for pupils of this State. Application can be made, by letter or otherwise, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.
SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Ser'y. sept 19.

THE PRESIDENCY!

DIX'S REPLY Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate.

This able document should be scattered broadcast Price 6 cents single ; \$4 per hundred.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS. Bully Brooks's Speech at Columbia.

WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THIS NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN, IS PUBLISHED BY US AS A . . Republican Campaign Document.

Price 4 cents single; \$3 per hundred; \$20 per thousand. Send in the orders. JOHN P. JEWEIT & COMPANY,

S19-4t PUBLISHERS. FREMONT PRIZE SONGS.

THE beautiful Songs in English and German, which were selected by the New York Committee, from 150 which were offered for the Prizes, are now in the JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON.

and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, making four pages of music, the air from Bellini's soulstirring Liberty Song, with piano accompaniment, and an elegant Frontispiece. Price 25 cents each, with a liberal discount to the trade. Each Song will make four pages, and be published separately.

The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Chio.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., New York. NO ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS NEEDED . WHEN THE TRUTH IS SO MUCH

Stronger and Stranger than Fiction. ANTHONY BURNS, A HISTORY.

BY CHARLES EMORY STEVENS. AND such a history, reader! We beg you to purchase, or hire, or borrow, this tale of real life, drawn out in living characters by the classic pen of Mr. Stevens; and while perusing its pages, remember it is not a highly wrought picture of the imagination, but a veritable history of scenes which transpired in the city of Boston and in the State of Virginia. No wonder that

THOMAS JEFFERSON

rembled for his country, knowing as he did the enormities of a system capable of producing such direful results. Vivid portraitures of the prominent characters who figured in this disgraceful tragedy are given in this volume—Judge Loring, Gov. Gardner, B. F. Hallett, Gen. Edmands, and many others—with three engravings; one a view of the Night Attack on the Court House, one a view of the Military Procession, as it looked while passing down State street, the other a picture of the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Boston;—making a handsome 12 mo. volume. Price, 75 cents.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Sept. 19.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

SIX SONNETS. America, young giant ! till thou breakest The chains that bind thy brother, thou partakest The guilt, and art thyself enslaved. Be free,

Be just, be generous. Oh, when thou awakest From slumber, Samson-like, to feel round thee Those gilded fetters which the South hath cast, To hold thy stalwart limbs in bondage fast, With noble scorn the filmy links thou shakest. And rushest strong and valiant to the strife

With slavery, injustice and oppression. Clear thee from those foul stains on thy fresh life. Young, vigorous giant ! make no mean concession To mammon, or to fear. Be true, be brave. Thou art not free while thy soil holds a slave. II.

Land of the Pilgrim Fathers ! shall thy star. That o'er Atlantic deeps its glories waved. Bencon of hope to nations still enslaved, Lighting oppression's victime from afar-Oh, Massachusetts! shall thy star's bright rays, On which they fixed their eager, hopeful gaze, Eclipsed by Southern gold's vile sordid gleam, Blighted by Slavery's breath, pale its pure beam, Till, wavering, fading, dead its holy flame, While old world despots mockingly exclaim, Light-bearing star, Son of the Morning, how, O Lucifer, how art thou fallen ! Thou, Art thou become as we? Thy once bright urn. Empty and soiled as ours, the nations spurn ! '

III. Too long had Massachusetts bent the neck To her proud, younger sister's galling chain, Gilt though its links; too long obeyed the beck Of Southern slavery. And what her gain ? Scorn, insults, injuries heaped upon her head, Though for the Union her best blood was shed. Too long her prophets prophesied smooth things, Her preachers searched God's word to sanction six

very :-Now the old Pilgrim State, awakened, springs; The chains that bound her from her neck she spurns, And breaks the Southern yoke. Her firm old bravery Her hatred of oppression, all returns; Yet finds, alas! the Hebrew proverb true, That their sires ate sour grapes, the children rue.

My soul is sad for Kansas ! Youthful State ! Fain would thy tyrants taint thy fertile soil With their own vileness, and make thee their end What sorrows and oppressions thee await, Ere freedom reign triumphant in the land ! Yet shrink not, Kansas! 'neath thy tyrants' rod, Nor wait submissive on a despot's nod; Bravely strive on, boldly and firmly stand ! My soul is glad for thee, young Kansas! thou Art early in the school of suffering tried; But no oppression can the strong will bow : Thy every struggle gives increase of strength,

Till all thy tyrants, vanquished, thou at length

Shall win the long-woo'd Freedom for thy bride.

Oh, noble tales of noble knights of old, The knights of Chaucer, Spenser, Sidney bold, Tales of true chivalry ! how the brave knight, Pious to heaven, gentle, yet firm in fight, Raised his strong arm and sword to shield the oppre And from the tyrant his weak prey to wrest. Holy, and pure, and just, and true his life. A sage in council, hero in the strife. Such was the knight these poets gave to fame, By Beauty crowned, while orphans blest his name. And dares the South, dealer in blood, whips, chains Call itself chivalrous? It steals unseen, And deals a coward blow. Cruel as mean, It has its meet reward-pitchers and canes.

Ye learned to labor, and to patient wait, Brave men and women ! faithful did ye stand Among the many faithless. Through the land, Fearless and shameless, in proud guilty state, Long Slavery stalked, armed with her whip and ch Yet did ye dare her vengeance-in the light Of holy faith that God upholds the right-And scorned the oppressor, and his blood-bought gains. Long in the darkened heavens your guiding star Was faith alone-faith in man's destiny, Progressing unto good eternally. But now her sister Hope beams from afar ; Patient and faithful laborers, soon may ye Hear the slave's joyful shout, 'We're free! we're

Tenterden, (Eng.)

For the Liberator.

MODERN CHIVALRY. Hurrah for brave South Carolina!

Her bloodhounds, her whips, and her chains ! Than her sentiments what can be finer ! Hush ! say not a word 'bout her brains.

She shall have a new order of knighthood, And her weapon of war be a cane. And her war-cry be, that it is right good To beat all that dare to speak plain.

We English had once a Judge Buller, He, too, was a knight of the cane : Than his law what is plainer and fuller? Beat your wives, men, again and again ;

'But mind that your canes be not bigger Than your thumbs.' O, most merciful Judge ! Now when Southerner he beats his nigger. Or a statesman whom he owes a grudge,

There is no one in his land of freedom To limit the size of his cane :-

Then huzzah for the land of true freedom ! Huzzah for the land of the cane!

While the Southerner beats an unarmed man To prove he is Liberty's son, English husband, no longer a charmed man,

Beats the wife whom he wooed and he won While the Southerner honors his mother * By beating a Senator's head, That Englishman is his true brother

Who beats his own wife till she's dead. Then huzzah for our brave modern knighthood ! Modern chivalry, oh, it is right good-

Let's raise statues to Bluebeard and Brooks! Goes ahead of the old sort in books ! J. A.

* See Brooks's replies to the cane and pitcher presnt

From the New York Evening Post. TO THE WITHHOLDERS OF BLOOD MONEY AT THE CAPITOL

Ay, trust not hand like his to hold The tyrant's steel, the tempter's gold ; Lest where the flashing menace fail. The brighter lure may yet prevail ! So, bravely dare his vengeful frown-The grander risk, the nobler crown ! Thank God ! his desecrated power Speeds onward to its final hour : When he whom millions raised elate Above all pride of regal state Sublimely missioned to fulfil The mandates of their sovereign will-Found derelict, shall basely fall, Dispurpled, loathed, revited of all ; Nor least by those dear Judas friends, Who, needing dupe for vilest ends, His lust of power their vantage made, Cajoled, fawned, flattered, then betrayed ! So trust him not again to hold The tyrant's steel, the traitor's gold ; Lest where the flashing menace fail. His brighter lure may yet prevail !

THE LIBERATOR. PLORA GRAY, OR, THE SLAVE'S REQUEST.

BY EDITH AMES, DORVILLE, R. L. On the banks of the noble river that flows in tie beauty through our Southern and Western States, sat a young man, with a young and beautiful creole been entrusted to her care, and join with him, to cheer

He was the only son of one of the wealthiest planters in the town of C-a, in Louisiana, and, with some of the vices, possessed many of the virtues, and all the years old. Let us see how time has dealt in the man noble hospitality that characterize the Southern plan- sion-house of Henry H. In the library we find him ter; and truly did he love the beautiful being who half there is the same kind expression on his features, and speaking eye fixed in tearful tenderness upon him.
Gladly would be have taken her to his home as his wife, and the mistress of his home, as she already was of his heart; but he feared the scorn of the society in which What though she was beautiful, gentle and good? She more. Suppose I should go home with her? was born in servitude-degraded, despised, looked upon as the goods and property of any one who would pay her market value in sordid gold. How would she be received in the mansions of the lordly masters, and still and I had hoped never to have changed masters again. more scornful mistresses of many just such beautiful Surely, I have served you faithfully; and now to have creatures as herself? It was not to be thought of for a Zeb and me to be parted, 'twill kill me ! O, it will tenderness, is it a wonder that she loved him who had and watched you asleep and awake, that no harm stood her champion in childhood, and in after years should come near you; and can you sell us to another. had not neglected her for the cold forms of society- to be used you know not how? though the laws of man had made him her master? 'Well, my dear old nurse, do not weep so. I did no refined as ever husband paid to wife?

As he bent over her frail form, and saw their ima- can trust you?" ges reflected in the sparkling water before them, he started at the shade of grief and anguish that overspread her countenance.

let us go into the cottage : it is damp here, and I will particle of affinity between him and the race whose read to you, or you shall sing to me-which shall it curse he was born under; and so thought his

As he raised her up so kindly, and smoothed the bright ringlets, a throb of joy and pride in the endearments and attachment of him whom all admired, and me not to tell, when you was a small boy. so many loved, thrilled her blood ; and in his presence she forgot or cared not for all her humiliation, conscious of his fidelity and affection. Though unspoken to when he was absent, was she not surrounded with every proof of his love and care for her?

As they entered the pretty cottage he had made her mistress of, he said again, 'You did not tell me, love, you ask me?' why you were so sad just now." 'I was thinking, Henry, about my child.'

ful child, dear Flora. I shall be here often; and now as she is strongly opposed to our Southern manners and you must not give way to such sorrowful feelings, for customs, we shall make it our home in one of the Northchild, our child, will I watch over, and love even as I plan suit you?

to think of you and it ; but, forgive me-pity me-but for nothing ; only we do not want to have another mas do not upbraid me, when I tell you that my soul, of ter; and you know if you die while we are slaves, then late, has often fainted within me ; for the fear of death is no knowing into whose hands we shall fall. That is is upon me; and as I gazed upon the bubbles that what we fear; for we shall never have another master broke upon the river, and were lost in its depths, I like you." thought so it would soon be with me. But I do not weep to leave this world; there is not much of joy in let me know as soon as Miss Curtis arrives.' it for such as me ; but I weep to leave you, and our Busy were all in the mansion, preparing for the bear that its life should be one of bondage; and if you her kindness she had won the love of all who had seen love me, say that it shall be free. You will be lawful- her. At last, a travelling carriage wheeled through scourge of the lash and the brand of slavery !"

'I will, dear Flora. I will get its free papers as soon good. as it has a name; so be comforted, for I hope you may live many years to bless it and me. Now, cheer up! As she alighted, Henry stepped forward to assist her; and, accepting his proffered hand with a smile, she held you in bondage have always been silken ones; for her fair brow without saying a word. ever since my mother died, you have lived in this cot. When they had entered the drawing-room, refreshland, and I always thought she treated you kindly.

I close my eyes to suppress the tears that I feel gushing said her cousin ; 'and, my little girl, come here, and up from my stricken heart; but they force their way tell me if you are tired." through. Sometimes I seem sinking in despair; but why should I grieve? You who have ever been so day, said Flora, as she lovingly placed her hand withkind to me, surely I ought not to be sad, when you are in that of Adelaide.

an hour or two I will return, and bring my coasin Ad- Soon a young female appeared. 'Elsie,' said her maselaide to stay with you. She is a Northerner, you ter, ' Miss Curtis would like to retire to her room, and house ; and she will love you for my sake, and for your her comfort.' own-for she has not the prejudice of our Southern la- He then left the room, and the lady soon followed dies. So, good by for a short time ; good day to you, Elsie to the apartments ready for her use, where we darling !- No ! I won't stir a step till you smile on will leave her, and return to the library, where some me! There, now, you are your own beautiful self gentlemen are holding earnest conversation. again ! '

disappeared among the trees, in deep thought. At last What do you propose doing with them when they be she said, 'My God ! is it sin for me to love him ? '- come their own masters ?' and sinking on the sofa, she buried her face in its cush. 'I shall place them all in situations to maintain had the sun veiled itself behind the western hills, when ready, these gentlemen will please attach their signa she was aroused by a gentle hand upon her arm, and tures.' by a pleasant voice saying, 'You will take cold, dear girl; the night air is damp;' and looking up, her mean to leave them in this State? It will be unsafe for eyes met those of Adelaide Curtis, beaming with kind. others."

thought he was coming with you, Miss Curtis."

'Here I am, to answer for myself, Flora; and you see I have brought you a companion. We could not ry with your slaves?' said Mr. Lawson, with a succe. get away from some visitors who called upon us, or we 'I presume Mr. Curtis and his lady have been your in should have been here before.'

tage, for an hour or two, and then the young man bade but replied calmly, 'Even the evil you dread, Mr. L., them good night, knowing that Flora would find a is not worse than many imposed on slavery by its supfriend in his cousin Adelaide, one who, like our Savior, porters. At any rate, each one can act as his ow would neither be afraid nor ashamed to do as her own heart dictates.' kind heart prompted, and as her duty as a Christian 'Well, if you do not regret this rash act you are pe made more amiable by true piety; for she truly was a heard you say that Mr. Curtis and family were already faithful follower in the footsteps of her Redeemer.

Nurtured as she had been at the North, she felt how 'Yes, and I received a letter from him, stating exceeding sinful it was to scorn or hold in bondage any a messenger would arrive here to-day, as a guide t one bearing the image of God; and she could not but conduct part of my family there. I shall keep Zeb deeply sympathize with the beautiful Flora, whose and Norris with me; the rest will start the first of lips. When at last Flora was prostrated upon a bed as soon as I can settle my affairs here, I shall also leave. of sickness, then the noble Adelaide's piety and watch-ful kindness of heart administered comfort and conso-delivered to Mr. H., and the gentlemen with lation to the poor invalid; and when the hand of death | Dinner is waiting, sir,' said a voice for the sec lay upon poor Flora, she bent over her, and kissed her time, before Harry was aroused from the reverie int fair young brow, whispering to her of the heavenly

world, with its joys unalloyed by sorrow and sin. One bright morning she died ; and if you had looked on that sweet face, so calm and pleasant, you would not have supposed that the spirit had left it for ever, and that nevermore would be heard her gentle voice At least, so thought Henry Harden, as he sat in the chamber of death, with one cold hand clusped in his ; while tears of manly sorrow fell upon the face of her he

Decently and quietly they laid her in the beautiful crove where she had so often spent the long summe fternoon, and over her remains her young man saused to be erected a plain marble slab, with the sim ple name of 'FLORA' engraven on its snowy surface. Many times, when the still twilight had come, with its sacred influences and associations, would be tread the little path leading to that loved spot, and in solitude curse the system that had proved the bane of his young life, and withered the flower he had so dearly prized. Nor was he always alone beside that simple grave; for often would the gentle Adelaide take the shild that had him in his sadness.

It is a lovely June day, and the little Flora is five reclined upon his knee, and timidly gazed, with her as he turns toward the door, we can perceive that there

he moved, and in whose circle he was considered one of us again. It is four years since she went to visit her its brightest ornaments. For what was she but a slave? Northern home. I shall be right glad to see her once

'And leave us, master?' Why not?

Why not! I have nursed you from your cradle moment; and well she knew it. With all a woman's Just think, master, that we have carried you hours,

To be respected, she knew was impossible. Then why say you should be sold. Rest assured, I shall not fornot yield to his wishes, and live for him and his love for get your kindness. But go now, and prepare for the ever? Did he not show attention to her as gentle and reception of Miss Curtis. She will come at four; and send Zeb here, but do not mention our conversation. I

ing man as himself; nor could the closest observer dis-Why so sad, Flora?' said the young man. 'Come, cern, in the clear blue eyes and brown hair of Zeb, one as he stood before him.

'You can read. Zeh?' said he, at last 'Yes, master, you yourself taught me how, and to

Well, never mind. Can Zuba read?" Some, master.'

How would you like to be free, Zeb? 'And leave Zuba and my child? No-have them free too !'

'I would like it much, master Harry; but why

'Listen, Zeb! Ever since I ean remember thing, I can remember Zuba and you. You have both 'What about it, dearest?' said he, drawing her to a been faithful in your care and attendance. I have trusted you like an older brother; nor do I want to lose 'It will be born a slave, and will have to endure your services now, but I have made up my mind to fre what we who are thus stigmatized only can know.' all my servants, and reside at the North. The day af'I will never see it used other than as my own lawter to-morrow, I am to be married to Miss Curtis; and you know I love you dearly, and gladly would I shield ern States. I have decided that you and Zuba shall go thing to wound your feelings. Your with us, at wages for your time and services. Does the

'O yes, master ! You are too good ! If you give I know you love me, and it almost breaks my heart our free papers, we will work for you all your life-time

Well, now, see that all things are in good order, as

baby now unborn. Nay, let me speak more. I cannot ception of their master's much-loved cousin; for by ly its master, but remember it is your own blood that the shaded avenue, and many smiling faces, of all flows in its veins; and save it, O save it from the shades of color, gathered to bid her welcome, and perform any service they could render one so gentle and

I will keep my promise, and give you your freedom, motioned to a little girl beside her, saying, 'This is too, if you desire it. I did not know it weighed so hea. Flora.' The child placed her arm around the neck of vily on your heart before; for the chains that have Henry, as he lifted her from the carriage, and he kissed

tage as much your own mistress as any lady in the ments were brought by a page, and the three were left alone till dinner-time Are you weary with journeying so far, Adelaide?

Would you like to retire? I will ring for a servan Well, dearest Flora, I must leave you now, but in to conduct you to your apartments,' said he, rising. will be better pleased here than at the I appoint you her maid. See that all is prepared for

So, Mr. Harnden, you really mean to have us sign She stood in the doorway, gazing long after he had these papers, giving freedom to sixteen slaves, do you?

ions. How long she laid there, she knew not ; but long themselves. And now, lawyer Day, if the papers are

No-I intend to form a little village myself. "Where is Henry?" said she, as she raised herself have purchased a large tract of land in the west part of

partly from the seat upon which she was reclining. . I Iowa, and with the help of my cousin Alfred Curtis, I think we can improve it to advantage." 'And run the risk of having your children interms

structors already. So much for Northern pri The time passed pleasantly away, in that pretty cot- Henry Harden bit his lip at this sarcastic remark

she was endowed with a gentle heart, forming, I shall wonder greatly. I think, Mr. H.,

breaking, though no murmur escaped her next week, with whatever goods it is best to send; and The papers were then signed by the company, an

> which he had fallen, after the exit of the gentlem with whom he had been conversing.

. Yes. Norris, I shall be ready soon; ' and taking u the parcel, he entered the dining-room. Adelaide an the little Fiora were already there. After dinner, h called the whole bousehold together, and opened the papers; and giving each one their own, he read then. and explained their uses, and the provision he ha

Zeb and his wife, where freedom is the birthright of all, and the clank of the chain is never heard.

LITTLE BEN, THE PUGITIVE SLAVE.

Belle Scott, or, Liberty Overthrown—A Tale for crooked paths across logs; sometimes we waded the Crisis '—is the title of a powerfully written anti-for half an hour through mud and water: the large slavery work, by an unknown writer, recently publish-trees were all hung with moss, and the whole Belle Scott, or, Liberty Overthrown-A Tale for slavery work, by an unknown writer, recently publish- trees were all

We walked nearly all night: part of the time but the croaking of large frogs, and the bootings we had to wade through water quite deep, until of owls. We walked all day as fast as we could, we came to the place where my new friends had but did not reach the edge of the swamp before

Little Ben. It was in the shape of a haycock, and made of the bark of trees that reached from the ground up to a peak at the top. A small hole, large enough to be entered by a man stooping as low as he could, was the only door. There was no window, nor any holes for light. Little Ben had caught a young wolf by the right forefoot in a steel trap, which had broken the leg at the first joint, so that the foot was twisted inwardly, and did not reach the ground. He had made the animal as a doc; and it was his constant companion. It was he could from the leg at the steel trap, which had broken the leg at the first joint, so that the foot was twisted inwardly, and did not reach the ground. He had made the animal as a they catches. There, two more dead men close tame as a doc; and it was his constant companion. reach the ground. He had made the animal as as they catches. There, two more dead men close tame as a dog; and it was his constant companion. Little Ben generally dressed himself in skins; but on great days, he were an old suit of regimentals which he had brought with him, and carefully kept. At the top of his hut was a long pole, on which was a flag made of cotton cloth, with the He shoots 'em, and cuts' em with his knife, and which was a flag made of cotton cloth, with the stars and stripes marked on it with charcoal and stars and stripes marked on it with charcoal and sets his dogs on 'em. He's always at it.''

After awhile he said, "Read some more out of your good book. May-be it's the last chance I'll went up several inches higher than his head. This collar had been so well case-hardened, that it could not be filed off. He was a short, heavy-set with a large head and muscular arms and longer.

made a place to stand when he sung.

About ten o'clock he went out with his wolf,

About ten o'clock he went out with his wolf, who seemed to understand what he was about, got on the fallen tree, and began to sing At the end of each verse he uttered a low, sad howl, in which 'He again took my child in his arms. on the fallen tree, and began to sing At the end of each verse he uttered a low, sad howl, in which the wolf joined, and then after a moment went on to the next verse, and the two howled together until the song was ended. Then he and the wolf howled for several minutes, got down from the tree, and the two went to his hat. I cannot tell exactly what he sung, but no one ever could sleep while Little Ben and his wolf were singing and howling his 'Star-spangled Banner' song. It seemed to be something like this:—

go on further with us.

'Let me carry her,'' said I.

''De no! it does me good to carry the little gal. It 'minds me of the time when I carried my own little children. It makes my heart soft. It makes me cry, but all the time it makes me feel good too. Can't carry my own children any more; never see any of 'em again. All gone from me.'' Let me see,'' said I, 'if I can't get that collar off your neck.'' seemed to be something like this :-

Here's Little Ben-all alone in the wide world-He got no children now; Never had any house, Never had any land, Never had himself— Master own me all.

The Star-spangled Banner, Oh! long may it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And then followed a series of howls. Had a wife once, She love him dearly; On ole master's place; She sold now—'way up Red river— Took her 'way from Little Ben— Never hear from her aga

The Star-spangled Banner, Oh! say, does it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave Then he sold Rachel,

For a thousand dollars, While I was out at work; Left her in the morning

Rachel gone forever!
The Star-spangled Banner, Oh! say, does it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

Then he sell Sally, Down to New Orleans ; Bown to New Orleans;
Sell her to a Frenchman—
I seen her once there;
She ride in her carriage,
Dressed up in silk and satin;
Good to her ole father, And she try to buy him But master would n't sell me!
Oh! say, does that Star-spangled Banner still wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

Then Tom he ran 'way, Off in the swamp ground; And the hounds they caught him, And tear him till he dead!

Oh! say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the bre Then Missis took Milly; She whipped her and whipped her, And washed her back with red-pepper,

To keep the flies off it— And she whipped her again; While her back was all sore— And Milly she died Oh! say, does the Star-spangled Banner still wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave? Massa ride fine horse-

Nice heaven here for 'em-Big heaven in de next world! That Star-spangled Banner, Oh! when will it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave

day.

He was harmless, silent and gloomy; yet with

Yes, master, was the unanimous response.

Now, Ada, I have performed my vor and kept my king a bad man. But the Lord let him cut off John Baptist's head. What he let him for! just Now, Ada, I have performed my vor and kept my promise sacredly. Handing her the fret papers of little Flora, he said. Here is her freedom I gave her to you, and you have cherished her. The lady rose, and they went into a small boudeir leading from the hall.

Adelaide, you have been my good angl. You have saved me; and to-morrow you will be my own dearwife! You cannot know how much I love you. Do you love me, Ada?

I have said so, Harry. I love the mole spirit you possess, that dares to do right in the face of violent opposition; and if by uniting my hand to yours, it will strengthen you in your endeavors to bless your fellowmen, then gladly will I give it; for nothing that I can do for you, to add to your happiness, shall be withheld, so long as it is in my power to grantit.

The morrow came, and with it as bright a day as ever dawned. The pleasant voices, busy footsteps, and ever dawned the voices are part of the head. What he he live dad, and then it his world; the dad, and kill him in jail. The king li

The morrow came, and with it as bright a day as ever dawned. The pleasant voices, busy feetsteps, and gay laughing tones that resounded through the mansion house, proclaimed it a happy day for all; and when at twilight the bridal party had assembled, it was a scene of felicity well fitting the occasion.

The wedding-day had come and gone. Harry had sold his estate at the South, and he and his fair bride have sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful have sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful longer than I will." longer than I will.'

'Next day we took leave of our friends. Little Ben and his wolf went with us. He knew the paths, and offered to be our guide.

'He took my child in his arms, and said he would carry her. Our way led over narrow and

ed at Cincinnati, and worthy to rank with the best of the kind. Here is a specimen of it:—

woods were dark almost as night,
Little Ben went before me with my child in his arms, and acted as pilot. We heard no sounds

we came to the place where my new friends had but did not reach the edge of the swamp before their hiding-place. About twenty acres of ground might. Sometimes we passed through great cancer without trees on it, rose above the level of the swamp; on it were two gentle swells of land.

'The hut of the party that I went with was on one of them; and on the other was the hut of Little Ben. It was in the shape of a haycock, and to rest here until night, and then to travel as fast was dead of the bark of trees that received from the coulds for he said the menhanters were also.

could not be filed off. He was a short, heavy-set man, with a large head and muscular arms, and seemed to be very strong. His eyes were red and sunk deeply in his head, and over them were large, heavy eyebrows. He was between fifty and sixty years old, but his hair was jet-black and bushy.

'The next night after I got there, my new friends told me that Little Ben was in one of his ways, and would sing his 'Star-spangled Banner' song: that he always did so when the moon was full.

'Near his hut was the trunk of a large sycamore tree that had fallen down; on which Ben had made a place to stand when he sung.

'I read to him until it was too dark to read any longer.

'I think,'' he said, "if I could hear you read that hook every day, this hotness would go away out of my poor old head. It seems to cool it. It sounds good to me. How odd it is that one man can't! It seems to me that people have to take care of each other in this world. I have shown you the way out of this swamp; ought not somebody show me the way through that hig swamp, that all us people have to wade in all our lives!"

After we had rested and taken some food, I was

"Let me see," said I, "if I can't get that collar off your neck."

"No, it can't be done; I must die with it on me. Tried hundred times to get it off, but it won't come off. Got file, but can't file it at all."

'I still had my pitchfork, and other articles that I had found at the burnt house. We came to an open place in the woods, and the moon and stars made light enough for me to see.

'By my direction, he laid down by the side of a log, and rested his head against it. I gathered up a great deal of moss and put around his collar inside, so as to keep it from hurting him. While I worked, the wolf stood by, looking keenly at every worked, the wolf stood by, looking keenly at every motion that I made. I then applied my pitchfork to his collar. The wolf growled furiously. Little Ben called him and held him by his lame foot, while I, with my foot on one side of the collar and the pitchfork, worked at it for an hour. It seemed looked amazed and stupefied. The wolf looked in his face and whined.

"I hear it crack," he said.
"It did crack. It's almost off." "What, dis collar come off me? I've had it off dis ole neck ten years; I live wid it on, sleep wid it on, and eat wid it on—part of my own self al-

. He laid down again, and with another effort the collar was broken. I opened it and took it from his neck. Little Ben took it in his hands, held it up, and by the light of the stars carefully examined it; then rubbed his neck, and threw th collar on the ground. The wolf seized it in his teeth, and shook it as if it had been a wild animal. 'While I was taking the collar off: "Listen."

"While I was taking the collar off: "Listen." said Ben, "don't you hear dogs bark!" I stopped a moment, and heard them.

"It's a sign," said Ben. "I have had three collars filed off before, and always the dogs barked as they were taking them off. They never barked at all while men were putting the collars on me."

"What makes 'em do so?"

"It's a sign," he said. He then took Lucy in his arms.

" Had you not better go back ?" said I.

"No; I want to stay with this child as long as I can—'minds me so much of my poor little children. Makes me think of ole times. Seems as if I never can leave you."

. Well then, come on with us."

. No; can't leave my own place. Lived thar

ten years."

"Why can't you leave it, Ben!"

"Why can't you leave it, Ben!"

"Don't know—bound to stay there till I die.
Don't want to go to Canada. I like to live in de
swamp—best place for me; see no white man dar.
Dey leard of me; can't get nigh me; and wolf
here howl when anything come nigh—so I know
when any hounds about. Don't want to go anywhere where white man see me. White man put
another collar on me. Black man take collar off.
White man can't do it by himself." White man can't do it by himself."

That Star-spangled Banner, Oh! when will it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!
Sometimes, when the moon was full, he dressed himself in his old suit of regimentals, and sung and howled, accompanied by his wolf, all night. At sunrise they went into the hut, and slept all day, and I could hardly walk; I told Ben so.
'"Come on a little further, and may be you will be out of white man's way." We did so and found a hiding-place. Little Ben and his wolf left us, and we staid there till night."

He was harmless, silent and gloomy; yet with all his gloom, he was kind to all who were on his island, for he had made the place his own, and treated all who came there as his guests.

He had corn and vegetables planted on the island, and caught birds and game for food. In some places there were ponds of water in the swamp, in which he caught fish. He always gave his guests food when he had it; and when his stock of meat and fish was exhausted, he got more.

We stayed here three days, one of which was Sunday. I was sitting on a log reading the Bible to my child, when little Ben saw me from his hut, and came to us. He sat down and listened a long time, and I read on because it seemed to please him. I read the passage about John the Baptist He stopped me and said, "Read that again." I did so. He put his hands to his bead and bent it down, almost to his knees, and sat in ailence. I stopped reading as soon as I saw he was not listening. After four or five minutes he raised his head and said, "I see it now."

"See what!"

A PITTING NOMINATION.

The Fillmore Whigs of Massachusetts, in their selection of a candidate for Governor, have shown a lively sense of the delicate and desperate character of their case. They have nominated Dr. Luther V. Bell, of Somerville, well known throughout the country as the distinguished superintends out the country as the distinguished superintends.

This is putting the Doctor's skill to a very severe test. Should he accept this new station of physician to the Straight Whigs, we very much fear he will find himself with a very large proportion of incurable cases. Were the greater part of them raving mad—like poor Mr. Choate, for incurable cases. Were the greater part of them raving mad—like poo d said, "I see it now."

"See what!"

"I see it now; it's just this; the good Lord the other highly respectable, however grossly de-

luded, gantlemen, who have invited Dr. Bell accept the delicate and arduous post of pelin physician for Massachusetts Whigs. We will be the state of to that public respect and influence their days of sanity, they were in the juving. We doubt, however, if the quite up to this case. We know that, intendent of the McLeap Asylum, he with much success to the expedient of the folly of his patients, and letting it their own way. Dr. Bell has exhibited than one occasion, far too strong a discarry the same practice into politics; we can assure him, it will prove, as has proved wherever he has tried it, a failure.—N. Y. Tribune.

G

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Many of my framel have realized. possess extraordinary virtues for driving the sick. They are not only effectual, but taken — qualities which must make them when they are known." the Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from him

doing."

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"Six: I take pleasure in adding my testimony so it of your medicines, having derived ven married bendues of both your Pectoral and Catheric Phis. I am out them in my family, nor shall vere commat to have means will invocuse them."

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"Nover until now have I been free from this leafness than he some shape. At times it attacked my crys, and ask made most blind, besides the uncendurable pain; at others kentle the scale for my head, and destroyed my hair, and he type a partiy held all my days; counctines it cause out my fee, ask kept it for months a raw sor commenced taking you Other Palls, and now am entirely free from the complant My one of the complant my days in the complant my days in the complant and my hair has commenced a bailty growth and it which makes now feel already a new percentage. well, my skin is fair, and my hair h growth; all of which makes me feel alr "Hoping this statement may be the mation that shall do good to others, I of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

"I have known the above-named Maria Riche fron herdis hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESEUR.

Overseer of the Fortamouth Manufacturing Oct.

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Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme of whose brilliant abilities have made him well knows, so in this but the neighboring States.

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